PLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,470—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 1 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
29th April	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	......	....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	29th April 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	26th Apr. 1905.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	1st May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 1st May, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY,

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "JUMNA," 4,600 tons, on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 25th April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Balsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 59.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc, or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above.........	"	5	0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

PULMONARY BALSAM.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 13) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
English-made Woollen and Linen

HORSE CLOTHINGS,

Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
67, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT POONA ;—
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "DIEGO SUAREZ," 4142 TONS.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO THE CONTINENT &c.

THE above named Steamer will SAIL from this Port for DUNKIRK, via PORTSAID, and ALGIERS, about 25th proximo. Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light, &c., &c.

Fare to Portsaid	Rs. 250
" Algiers	" 300
" Dunkirk	" 400

For further particulars apply

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

Apollo Street.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1905, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs 15 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1904, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1905, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April, 1905, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1905.

THE STANDARD MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1905, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1904, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1905, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April 1905 on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1905.

NOTIFICATION NO. 20.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the LIQUOR FARM of the NAOSARI DIVISION of the BARODA STATE for ONE YEAR or THREE YEARS from 1st August, 1905. Tenders should be addressed to the JAKAT ADHIKARI, BARODA STATE, and should reach him, by 1 P.M., on 15th May 1905, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. If Tenders are not satisfactory, the Farm will be SOLD BY AUCTION. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

RAOJIBHAI B. PATEL,
Jakat Adhikari.

Baroda, 19th April, 1905.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Capt. DAUNT, 121st Pioneers will submit them to the undermentioned by the 20th prox., after which no claims will be entertained.

C. BURRARD, Major,
121st Pioneers President, Committee of Adjustment
10, Staveley Road, Poona.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

CONNECTING with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, BOMBAY-MADRAS MAIL LEAVING VICTORIA TERMINUS, at 21-30, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE POONA DAILY at 2 hours 25 minutes, arriving Wathar at 6 hours and 30 minutes.

Carriages for Mahableshwar could be ordered to meet this Train at Wathar.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 20th April, 1905.

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CATECHU MIXTURE.

For the relief and cure of Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Spasms in the Stomach, Incipient Cholera, &c.

In bottles at Rs. 2.

From T. W. GEARY, Jr. Exr, Calcutta.—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attack of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of Medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say I found it a most wonderful medicine for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

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BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1905.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 4th May 1905, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Trustees' Meetings.

2. Letter from Bai Vejbai widow of Khetsi Shamji—Intimating that she will hold the Corporation responsible for all damages sustained by her on account of the erection of a roof for keeping carts for carrying patients suffering from infectious diseases near her houses in Clive Road and Russel Street.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

3, (a) Granting privilege leave for six weeks to Mr. M. N. Wadia Municipal Secretary. (b) Appointing Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., Office Manager, Municipal Secretary's Office, to act as Municipal Secretary during Mr. Wadia's absence.

4. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques in 1905-06 for certain items of expenditure to be treated as advances to be subsequently adjusted.

5. Approving subject to any orders that may be passed by the Corporation, of the selection of certain Banks for the deposit, during 1905-06 of surplus moneys.

6. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs Ramji Keshowji & Co. for the work of repairing etc., kerosine oil street lamps for a period of three years.

7. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner and the Committee's resolution thereon, regarding the acquisition of a portion of premises No. 270-274, Bhandari Street, falling within the Improvement Lines of that street.

8. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner and the Committee's resolution thereon, regarding a modified arrangement for the supervision of the work of extending the 15" sealed sewage mains in Fergusson Road.

9. Recommending sanction to the cost, estimated at Rs. 3,731, of filling in the Matharpakhady Tank, being met from a balance available in the loan allotments.

10. Recommending sanction to the purchase of a motor waggon for the carriage of meat and to the construction of the body of the waggon in the workshops at a cost not exceeding Rs 12,500

11. Approving, subject to confirmation by the Corporation of the General Inspector of the Markets Department being required to furnish a security of Rs 1,000.

12. (a) Letter to the Corporation from Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Allarakhi—requesting that steps may be taken for the improvement of the Streets Nos. I. and II, Mahim Lohar Chawl. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding Mr. Allarakhi's letter, together with the Commissioner's report thereon, for orders.

13. (a) Letter from Mr Frank Cartwright, Assoc.M.Inst. C.S., F.S.I.—Inviting attention to the want of properly constructed public latrines and urinals in the City, and suggesting the construction of a few underground conveniences for Europeans of both sexes. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—recommending that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

14 Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 81-5-0 to meet the charges for the insurance of the newly constructed stable and chawl at Agripada.

15. (a) Letter from Mr. Lalubhai Harkisondas—Drawing attention to a break of a water pipe in the New Hanuman lane. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that Mr. Lalubhai be informed of the action taken in the matter.

16, Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,300 to meet an excess in the printing grant of the Municipal Secretary's Office for the year 1904-05.

17. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from the 29th March to 19th April 1905.

18. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding, for orders, a correspondence between the Committee and Government regarding the building grant offered by the latter body for the Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee Girls' School at Karelwadi.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

19. Forwarding for information, Government Resolution sanctioning plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 3,74,259 for the construction of six blocks of chawls for the poorer classes at Chandanwady in connection with the City Improvement Board's Scheme II, and an addition of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of chawls to the sanctioned revised estimates for Scheme II.

20. Forwarding the joint opinion of counsel as to the power of the Standing Committee to renew the whole of a budget grant which may have lapsed on account of the work for which it was sanctioned not having been undertaken during the year for which the grant was made.

21. Forwarding a report from the Executive Engineer on certain matters relating to road repairs, lighting, etc., in the City.

22. Reporting that no modifications of dimensions were allowed in any building during the half-year ending 31st December 1904.

23. Requesting sanction to the laying of two new drains at Mr. Tribhowandas Virjiwandas' Oart, Girgaum Back Road, at a cost estimated at Rs 831 and Rs. 478, respectively.

24. Forwarding a report from the Municipal Analyst as to the work done by him during the months of January and February 1905.

25. Forwarding a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, stating, in connection with the proposed improvement of a passage leading from Matunga Station to Lady Jamshedji Road, that the modified Scheme No. V is under the consideration of the Board.

26. Reporting as to the number of mica flaps fixed to inlet vent-pipes that are missing and the measures proposed to be taken in consequence.

27 Requesting sanction to the agreement with the Kurla Municipality for the supply of water within their municipal limits being renewed for a period of three years on the same terms and conditions as before

28 Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the G I P Railway Company to provide for a 20 feet opening behind the present east abutment of the Hancock Bridge on the conditions mentioned.

29 Forwarding a return of houses visited, etc., for the purposes of the Epidemic Diseases Act for the quarter ending 31st March 1905

30 Reporting as to the proposal for deputing a special officer for the purpose of ascertaining the water-tight condition of the street portions of House Drainage Connections and the air-tight condition of soil-pipes, etc.

31 Forwarding a correspondence regarding the improvement of the road alignment opposite the Victoria Terminus.

32 (a) Government letter—Regarding the provision of an overbridge across the G I P Railway at Arthur Road. (b) Commissioners report thereon.

33 Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding the Budget Estimates of the School Fund for 1905-06.

34 Report of the Committee of the Corporation—Regarding the proposed closing of (1) Bhusawal and Nasik Streets and (2) certain roads in the vicinity of the Princes and Victoria Docks.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

35. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For appointing Mr James MacDonald to be a member of the Committee appointed to assist the Commissioner in all matters arising in connection with the purchase of the tramways.

36 From Mr. Joseph Baptista—For obtaining from the Commissioner a list of persons to whom permission is granted to carry away water in a cask, cart pakhal or masak.

37-38-(37). Form Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola—For voting a loyal address of welcome to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their approaching visit to India and for appointing a Committee to draft the address etc (38) from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—To the same effect as above.

39, From Mr Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of inviting tenders for the supply of a sufficient number of pails and pail-carts for the speedy and efficient removal of nightsoil from the City as to the requisite number of such pails and pail-carts and as to the approximate cost.

40. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—For appointing Drs. N H E Sukhia, D B Master and Jehangir J Cursetjee to the Committee appointed to report on the question of supplying pure milk to the poor as a measure to reduce infant mortality.

41 From Mr. D. E. Wacha—For obtaining from the Commissioner a statement showing assessment of properties in each ward of the City for the year 1905-06, compared with that for the year 1890 91.

42-43. From Mr. Nadirshaw H E Sukhia—(42) For voting a loyal address of welcome to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, etc (43) For declaring that the President's ruling regarding a motion for inviting the attention of Councillors to certain quotations was wrong.

R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay 25th April, 1905.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at No 17 Apollo Street, Fort, above Messrs E. A. Currimbhoy and Co. Ship Chandlers the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture including a suit of blackwood drawing room sofas and chairs lined plush, side board, dining table beds, cupboards, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, pictures, platedware crockery and glassware, a Zanzibar talking parrot, good linoleum carpet of extra strong thick quality, brass standard lamp, banjo by Barnes and Mullins London, Perfect No. 1, &c, the property of C. HAMILTON Esq

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Police Court the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as sliding large and small dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, set of drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, Marble top table and teapoys, cabinets, chiffoniers, bedsteads almyras; dressing and wash-hand tables mahogany piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, miniature billiard table with balls, Singer's footsewing machine, perambulator, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, carpets, brass double bedstead, chivel glass, clocks, glassware and crockery, plated ware, leather lined and cane seated sofas, table ornaments etc, the property of W. A. BLAKEMAN, Esq.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, behind the Wilson College, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Dewjee Canjee and Roberts, such as dining table, side board, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined green plush, cabinets, bedsteads, almirahs, lamps, pictures, glassware crockeryware, plated ware, table ornaments, English clocks, ticking, coal and Standard stoves, cottage piano iron safe by John Lord, Persian carpets, garden pots, benches and chairs, English built rubber tyred victoria by Hulker Italian miniature rubber tyred mailphaeton, rubber tyred brougham, grey Arab horse, harness, etc. the property of CUMRUDDIN AMIRUDDIN, Esq. proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON AUGGUR ROAD IN MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hossein Jamal and Hajmabai, widow of Jamal Fakir Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 2nd day of December, 1901, and the 22nd day of December, 1902, the following property, viz:—

All that the oart or piece of pension and tax land together with cocoanut plantation trees, water wells and the hut standing thereon, known as the Wallawady oart, situate and fronting on the west side of the public passage called Auggur Road in Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,219 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under old No 244, new No. 3919, old survey No. 218, and new Survey No. 2/1528 and bounded on the east by the oart of Makoond Gopal Agrea, on the west by the Mahim Auggur Road, on the south by the oart of Navazbai wife of Framjee Bomanjee Patel, and on the north by the said public passage called Auggur Road, which said oart and hut are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under Ward G, No. 4831 and street No. 161 and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rose Cottage, Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Hasan Abad, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dining table, marble top side board, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, bedsteads, almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, glassware, crockery plated ware, table ornaments, lamp, English built rubber tyred victoria, just newly done up with a pure bred Arab horse and harness Italian and Burman fowls, etc., the property of Mr Laythorne.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th April, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 325 of 904 (Empress Mills vs. Athaide) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises the following properties on the day mentioned below. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., the receiver's Attorneys or to the Undersigned:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1905, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, surrounded by a compound wall, situated at Cavel without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, together with the messuages or dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon, and containing by admeasurement (519½) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Quarobino Vaz, on or towards the East partly by the gully or private passage, and partly by the house of Ian a G nsalves, on or towards the south by a public passage, and on or towards the West by a Cross and vacant ground and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 3 and now under Ward No. 3741-43 and Street Nos 93, 90 (1) 91, 91(1).

Secondly.—All those pieces or parcels of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying, and being on the north side of a public passage at Cavel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 123 and 124, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos 3744-3745 and 3746 and Streets Nos 92, 92(1) and 93, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty and four-ninth square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Oart and house of Petro D'Cruz, on or towards the West by the house of P D Varrow and a private passage, on or towards the North by the Oart of Bapujee Shamrao Parrab, and on or towards the South by the other property of D. C. Athaide.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, and situate, lying, and being in the Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North by the said Cavel Street on or towards the South by the house of Elias Pereira on or towards the East by the house of Joseph Socarro and on or towards the West by the property of Louis Ferreira and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay under Ward C No 3737 and Street No 104.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road Cumbala Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by "Roberts and Wimbridge," rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one valuable English, 8 days grandfather's clock by Mr. Lovell one handsome sweet toned cottage piano by C. Marcks Co. handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads. Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets handsome strong one rubber tyred bicycle wheels cabriolet by Laurie and Marner with a handsome strong Arab horse goes well in harness and saddle and set of harness etc etc., the property of R. D. Sethna, Esq proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

The property of another gentleman,

1 handsome strong E. B. Victoria with a handsome strong bay waler horse and a set of harness

1 handsome strong C spring brougham, in very good order.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 4-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office, shigram in very good order.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.

1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Bay pony quiet in harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Maneckji Sett, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY the 29th instant at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Slater Road behind the Grant Road Station near Chickalwadi Lane opposite the Railway Yard, the very valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture by "Wimbridge" also mahogany furniture of the latest design by Maple & Co., very rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, a large and choicest collection of real Parian, Dresden and real marble figures very rich and very rare in Bombay; very old Chinese and Japanese inlaid-gold-thread jars; pretty little knick knacks Italian Marble figures and pillars majolica Jardiniers and pots, one fancy clock with a merry-go-round figure in glass dome, old blackwood carved chiffoniers, solid brass double bedstead, large Zenana cupboard, glass book cases, almyrahs, very rich drawing room sofas rich oil paintings mother of pearl fish and fruit knives, English plated Carruthian pillar lamps, carpets and rose silver centre pieces, English marble clock, one large Chubb and Sons iron safe, on etc and table and hanging lamps, musical boxes one cottage piano and many other Indian English, China and Japanese curios etc. etc. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The collection of plain and coloured Parian Dresden and real very best Ivory China figures and gold thread inlaid work, Japanese jars are worth seeing.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

411 full pressed bales cotton.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th April, 1905.

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WOUNDS AND SORES.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD. BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION
PILLS.
A GENTLE AND
PROMPT LAXATIVE.

They are simple, safe, reliable, and will relieve those diseases resulting from a disordered liver, such as bilious sick headache, heartburn, &c.

DOSE:—One Pill 3 times a day after food or two Pills at bed time.

8 annas per bottle of 25.

PREPARED BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOW'S STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Burrsfield, 2614 tons, Captain J N Mackenzie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Glenden, 1065 tons, Captain J H Hurst, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Alexandria, 8th April in ballast.

THE steamer Winchester 2087 tons Captain A F Walton, arrived in harbour on Monday 11th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Katiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, 9th April via Karachi, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Persopolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Drachenfels	4707	Lintig			Glader Co
Dagfred	659	Milberg			F F C & Co
Lama	949	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Berkhall	788	Jomes			J W & Co
Flamingo	2150	Dunekley			Carry Bros
Pundit	8882	Crebbin			T M & Co
Burrsfield	2614	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Beme	1899	Guy			Show Wallace & Co
Nowshera	1961	Le Brocq	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Mirzapore	1888	Reiter			Glade & Co
Rein	726	Olsen			F F Campbell & Co
Kassala	2498	Lemond			Standard Oil Co
Dumara	762	Legrand			M M & Co
Jumna	1987	Parsons	Calcutta		M M & Co
Itinda	3398	Robertson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Arcadia	3573	Cubbitt			P & O Co
Hild	719	Salsenen			F F C Co
Upada	3382	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Henzada	1310	MacLean			M M & Co
Glensen	2065	Hurst			
Winchester	2087	Walton			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Mackinon	2049	Jones	Marseilles	10-5	F Muir & Co
B	Inkonka	2206	W O Moon	A'werp	6-5	J Mackin
C&R	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Liverpool	2-5	K Nixon & Co
F	Bodlewell	2209	Scurr	Antwerp		M M & Co
G	Ahmedi	7640	Cooks	Red Sea ports	29-4	B& P S N Co
H	Brighton	1373	Kragh	Leitle	27-4	Ralli Bros
K	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	26-4	F. Muir & Co
M	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Calcutta	29-4	H C Joosub
N	Newholm	2194	Clarke	Moote Dupe	29-4	W R Willers Co
O	Hartlepool	2871	Upperton	Antwerp	29 4	E Latham & Co
P	Yola	2246	Goulit	Dunkirk	25-4	K Nixon & Co
Q	Umsinga	1594	Richards	Port Said	27-4	K N & Co
	H. W. P. D.					
	Kaveri	553	Fukeera	B'negar	26-4	Shpd & Co
	Bhaduri	829	Fakeera	Kurachee	26-4	Shepherd & Co
	Dunbarmoor	2331	Moffitt	Barcelona	4-5	Ralli Bros
	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Shephd & Co
	M. DRY DOCK P. D.					
	Bengal	1257	Phillips	China	2-5	P & O Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	Liverpool	29-4	W & A G & Co
2	Nubia	3844	Tillard	Not fixed		P & O S N Co
3	Clan Fergusson	3107	Mcalister	London	6-5	F M & Co
4	Umta	3492	Lee	Rangoon	27-4	M M & Co
5	Dalmatia	3517	Hamilton	Mar'lees	30-4	W & A G & Co
6	Nyanza	2641	Macaulay	Kobe	26-4	T Morrison & Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Nippon	3999	Soich	Kobe	29-4	A L S N Co
9	M Bacquehem	2752	Rasswich	Trieste	26-4	A L S N Co
10&11	Marwarri	3622	Armstrong	Hamburg	1-5	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	29-4	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	941	McDiarmed	Busrah	28-4	M M & Co
15	Drumonby	2353	Evans	Genoa	25-4	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Winchester s.	Walton	Calcutta, April 11
	Glenden s	Hurst	Alexandria, April 8
25	Henzada s	MacLean	Busreh, April 9

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Africa s.	Trouson	Persian Gulf, &c
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

The steamer Burrsfield, Mackenzie, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Glensen, for Baltimore
" Nubia, for China
" Rein, for Bangkok, &c
" Beme, for Rangoon
" Lhasa, for Persian Gulf

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 25.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin, arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 23rd instant, morning, via Mombassa.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Penang for Bombay on the 24th instant.

The same Co's steamer R Rubattino, left Suez for Bombay on the 25th instant.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, April 21.

18th Tiwana Lancers.—Lieut Col C P W Pirie 15th Lancers 2nd in Command sub pro tem to be Commandant vice Brevet Colonel G A Money vacated, dated 24th April.

With the concurrence of the Inspector of Gymnasia in India Lieut R R Forbes 2nd Batt Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders is appointed Officiating Superint of Gymnasia Poona vice Capt Umfroville on the sick list.

Col F W Bromfield Assist Quartermaster Genl is appointed Acting Deputy Adjut Gen Western Command from the 14th April vice Brig Gen R M Greenfield appointed Offg Gen Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

The Lieut Gen Commanding is pleased to make the following appointment:—Belgaum Brigade—Capt W Jennings R G A to officiate as Brig Maj in relief of Cap G A F Sanders R E appointed Brig Maj Aden Brigade and during the absence on leave of Capt W DeL Williams DSO or pending further orders. Dated 7th April. Purandhur sanitarium—Major J S J Baumgartner 2nd Battn East Lancashire Regt to be Commandant vice Maj L C Sherer 1st Batt Leicestershire Regt relieved dated 6th April 18th Tiwana Lancers—Major K Chesney Squadron Commander to be 2nd-in-Command sub pro tem vice Lieut-Col C P W Pirie appointed Commandant and during the period Lieut-Col I Eardley-Wilmot remains seconded whilst employed on the Staff dated 24th April 74th Punjabis—Maj F A Hoghton 2nd-in-Command and Maj S Geoghegan 2nd double Co Commander to officiate as Commandant 2nd-in-Command respectively during the absence on leave out of India of Lieut Col T Jermyn or until further orders. Lieut C W Watney Offig double Co Officer to be a Double Co Officer to fill an existing vacancy. 9th Russell's Infantry—2nd Lieut W Kenworthy Unattached List to be a Double Co Officer. Dated 11th April. 2nd Lieut Kenworthy has been attached to the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry until further orders and 114th Mahrattas—2nd Lieut M G Anderson Unattached List to be a Double Co Officer. Dated 8th April.

Under instructions from the War Office Capt W J Roskell Yorkshire Regt is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Batt to which he has been posted on promotion.

Col F R Kelly Royal Engineers Assist Adjut Gen 4th (Quetta) Division on vacating that appointment is permitted to reside out of India.

Brevet Col G A Money Indian Army on vacating the Command of the 18th Tiwana Lancers is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Supply and Transport Corps:—Lieut A C Littledale P Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 2nd Lieut A S Fitzgerald 1st Battn Royal Warwickshire Regt Capt R J Cuming 12th Pioneers, Capt J W Milne 82nd Punjabis Lieut R H H Manners 106th Hazara Pioneers. Capt R Strong 108th Inf, Lieut W H A Lloyd 129nd Rajputtana Inf and Lieut M A Hamer 129th Baluchis.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 26, 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the "Presidency Medal" Competition will be fired for on the G I P Ry Volunteers Range at Ghat Cooper, on Thursday next, the 27th instant at 6-45 a. m. Members competing must wear uniform. No Side Arms. Rifles to be used as issued.

The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Qr-Mr Sergt J E Keess, Cr-Sergt-Instr of Musky J H Dowing, Cr Sergts P J Boylette, A Irvine, J A Mackinnon, P R Soundy, Sergts M Veevers, E S Lynn, A D'Silva, J Gillespie, Corpls F Gidney, G Clarke, H Williams, R J Byrne, Lce Corpls L D Burns, J Patterson, W C Shepherds, W T Sell, E Wenning, Cyclists A W Scott, W M Patrick, Volunteers A C Otto, A Johnstone, R Silkirk, B H Stockbridge, C O'Donoghue, N Sampson and C A Cooke.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HAVE YOU THESE SYMPTOMS?

DISEASED KIDNEYS CAUSE BACKACHE, URINARY DISORDERS, GRAVEL, DIZZINESS, PUFFY FLESH, NERVOUSNESS, AND IRREGULAR HEART'S ACTION.

KIDNEY DISEASE does not usually come on with a SHARP pain. If it did it would not be so dangerous, because the patient would at once seek treatment and relief.

On the contrary, most often it comes on quietly—may have been working in the system for years before the patient suspected the real cause of his trouble.

There may have been headaches, limb aches, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, a nervous, irritable feeling, or a generally tired feeling, weak heart, dropsy, etc.

He did not know these were symptoms of kidney disease and so he doctored the symptoms, and not the kidneys.

Thus the trouble kept growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gavel, or retention of the urine, or backache—or some such plain sign of kidney trouble that there could be no doubt.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong. There is no other safe way, because kidney diseases are the most dangerous of all diseases, except consumption. Doan's Pills are a great aid and stimulant to the kidneys. They strengthen the kidneys and help them to properly perform that most important of all functions—the filtering of the blood. Help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all those impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body. In no other way can you be well.

This medicine has been in use by the Quakers for 72 years, and is to-day made of the same roots and herbs as it was 72 years ago. It cannot be improved by adding to, or taking away a single thing. Its effects are only on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels. This is the reason for its great success: it does one thing only, but it does that one thing well.

We will gladly send a free sample box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to any reader of this paper. Please address your letter to Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and say where you saw this offer. All Chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 25.

Receipts at U S Ports	81,000	bales
Do. last year	24,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	40,000	"
Do. do Continent	17,000	"
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	7·75 —5	
Futures, month of July	7·41 —7 a	
Do do. December	7·42 —6 b	

a Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading
b Declined owing to bear pressure chiefly from New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot	7 3-16 — 1 8	
Futures, month of July	7·11—6	
Do. do. October	7·20—7	
Tone at close	steady	

Silver in New York 57 unchanged
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 6 8,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 30,000 bales

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 24th April, 1905:—

Cotton	21,874	bales.
Wheat	89,821	cwts.
Linseed	34,496	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,004	"
Singellyseed	811	"
Poppyseed	3,008	"
Groundnuts	2,597	"
Castorseed	3,926	"
Rice	2,240	"
Myrabollams	3,191	"
Cottonseed	35,382	"
Mowraseed	5	"
Gram	3,254	"
Joowar	17,482	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, APRIL 25.

Exchange—Tone very quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s. 3 31-32d
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D A		1s. 4 1-8d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135
Shanghai	30	do	do	180 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3½ per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	98-15
1st Settlement	98·14

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	14th do	5	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance is 51 lakhs down.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a	p
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	13	6
Forward May Suttah	6	15	6
RAPESEED—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready nominal	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	5	0
Forward May	7	6	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	27	8	0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone nominal prices nothing doing.			
Yellow Hinganghat	49	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone, quiet.			
White Delhi ready	4	9	6
Do. Do May	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales .... 7,000 bales.
Imports 46,000

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
3·96	3·17	3·99
—4	—4	—4
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·01	4·02	4·03
—4	—4	—4
Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
4·04	4·05	4·06
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—Locally the market is quiet but steady, and prices are almost unchanged. The business doing is chiefly confined to deliveries against contracts for this month, to-day being settlement day, and a small enquiry from exporters and mills for ready cotton. Rates now ruling here are far too high to admit of any new business for export to Europe.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	163	151	...	25th April
Bengals, M. G Ry terms	167	157	...	
Sind-Punjab M G.	166	156	...	
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	
Khandeish do.	...	167	161	
Jalgaon do.	...	169	163	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do do. Akola do. do. do.	179	173	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	185	179	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	190	184	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	201	198	195	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	196	25th May
Westerns	...	...	185	

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The report of the Directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., for the half-year ending December 31st, 1904, states:—

The gross profits of the bank for the past half-year, including yen 527,000—5-5-8, brought forward from last accounts, amount to yen 7,915,988—4-2-8, of which yen 6,006,066—0-4-5 have been deducted for current expenses, interests, &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,909,922—3-8-3. The Directors now propose that yen 200,000—0-0-0 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to yen 9,720,000—0-0-0, and that yen 100,000—0-0-0 be placed to the silver funds. From the remainder the Directors, recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 720,000—0-0-0 on old shares and yen 360,000—0-0-0 on new shares, making a total of yen 1,080,000—0-0-0. The balance, yen 529,922—3-8-3, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NARIMAN—April 24, at Nasik, Kaikhosru Sorabji Nariman, Lieutenant-Colonel, I. M. S., aged 53.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COUCHMAN—April 14, at Castle Grove, Simla, the wife of Mr F D Couchman, of a daughter.

OLIVER—April 14, at Calicut, the wife of Mr W G Oliver, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARSHALL—GOSMAN—April 15, at St Andrew's Church Colombo, by the Rev Alex Dunn, David Robert Marshall, Manager of the National Bank of India, second son of the late David Marshall, Esq, of Edinburgh, to Florence Temple Carstairs, second daughter of the late Alexander Gosman, Esq, of Eltham, Kent.

DEATH.

PERRY—April 13, at her residence, "Middleton House," Vizagapatam, Charlotte Laura Hodson (Dickie), widow of the late A N Perry, Sub-Asst Supdt, Indian Telegraphs and eldest daughter of the late Captain James Middleton, aged 45 years, 3 months and 21 days.

ASTHMATONES.

From the receipt of a celebrated Physician, a specialist in Asthma Each Asthmatone contains Potas, Iodid; Sod. Brom; Ext. Euphorb. Pil; Glonoin; Tinct. Lobelia; &c. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

PULMOTONES.

For the cure and relief of coughs, colds, consumption, and chest complaints generally. Each Pulmotone represents Guaiacol; and the Hypophosphites of Quinine; Calcium; Iron; Sodium; Potassium; Manganese; and Strychnine. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

EPILCURE.

A compound powder specially prepared for the relief and cure of Epilepsy, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

LILACINE.

Prepared from the fresh leaves of the Indian Nim Tree. It possesses healing and soothing properties and is useful in Prickly Heat, Insect Bites, Cuts, Wounds, Hœmorrhoids &c. Per bottle, Re. 1.

In sending for any of the above remedies, please mention this paper, and address

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 4-14m., 5-21a. Low water, 10-8m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay United Building Company, Naosari Buildings, 3 p.m.
Sale of Purshotam and Bhowan Ginning Factory, Mr. N. M. Macleod's office, High Court, 3 p. m.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, annual meeting, Albert Hall, 4-15 p. m.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play a programme of music at the Cooperage at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd May.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 5-30 P. M. Paper to be read: "Note on the Origin of Hindu Trimurti," by the President, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Since writing to you last, further showers of rain fell here, and in the villages, on Saturday and Sunday last, accompanied with peals of thunder and lightning says our Bhownagar correspondent. 40 cents of rain was measured making the total 90 cents.—On Saturday last there were 12 deaths from plague, on Sunday 10. Dead rats are still found at some of the places.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Vincent Manuel Saldanha, a Goanese, aged sixty, residing at Cavel. The evidence showed that the deceased was weak and sometimes fell while walking. On Monday, his body was found on the Kennedy Sea Face, opposite the Parsi Gymkhana. The deceased, it was stated, was in the habit of walking by the sea in the evening. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stenson charged Sulleman Noormahomed, an old offender, with stealing twenty currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 600, the property of one Jaising Waljee. It appeared that on Monday afternoon, the complainant was passing along Samuel street to go to a pehdi to pay the amount when the accused removed the bundle of notes from his pocket. This was noticed by a passerby, who informed the complainant. The latter chased the accused and arrested him and made him over to the police. The bundle, containing the notes, was found on him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE TRAINER.—About half-past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Mahomedan horse trainer, was riding a horse along the Queen's Road when near the General Post Office the animal became restive and unmanageable. The rider tried his utmost to control the animal, but all his efforts were unavailing. It stumbled against some pieces of iron pipe which were lying by the side of the road and fell, throwing the rider down on the ground. The animal belonged to Mr. B. J. Tata, who was at the time riding another horse. The horse-breaker who was thrown on his face, received serious injuries on his head, knees, chest and elbows. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

THE B. E. S. SCHOOL OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.—Before the Bombay Educational Society's School closes for summer vacation, an open air entertainment was given last evening, on the school grounds at Byculla, when an interesting musical programme was gone through. The programme consisted of two parts, each containing seven items interesting in their own way. The principal item of the first part of the programme was gymnastic "Pyramids" by the boys of the School. For the second part of the programme, Mr. F. Kimpton gave an illustration of card mesmerism which was appreciated. The programme for the evening closed with torch light figure drill by the schoolboys, which was productive of great applause and admiration. Evidently no pains were spared by the head-master of the school and his assistants to make the evening enjoyable.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE SEPOY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Coxen charged Abdulla Gunni, a Mahomedan, and Chunilal Lalloo and Tayapa Nana two Hindus, with having assaulted one Arjoon Harri, P. C. No. 732 C with a view to deter him from discharging his duty and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The complainant's story was that at about 9-30 p. m. on the 23rd instant when he was at his post at Girgaum Back Road, accused No. 3 had his small cart standing athwart the road. He asked him to put the cart alongside the road as it obstructed the public thoroughfare. As the complainant was remonstrating with him about the cart, accused No. 1 came out of his shop seized the complainant by the coat and shoved him aside. Accused No. 2 then appeared on the scene and together with No. 1 dragged the complainant into the shop and assaulted him with clenched fists. In the struggle the sepoy's coat was torn. The sepoy was then rescued by others who responded to this alarm. Evidence of several witnesses having been led, the Magistrate in his finding, held that the story for the prosecution had been grossly exaggerated. From the evidence before him he acquitted the second and the third accused, but convicted the first, and fined him Rs. 25 out of which a rupee and a quarter were awarded to the complainant.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The depression in Sind, yesterday, has nearly filled up. The residue lies North of Rajputana. A depression is still in Central India and the Deccan. Rain has fallen in Bengal and Assam and locally in Kashmir, Rajputana, Burma and South Peninsula. Saugor Island reports 2 1-2 inches, Wellington 2, Sibsagar 1 1-2, Silchar, Cherrapoonjee Trivandrum, 1 inch, Sonemarg, Hyderabad (Deccan), Thyetmayo 1-2 an inch. Rain is probable in Bengal, Assam and possible in Kashmir, the Central India plateau, the United Provinces, North Central Provinces and South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
April 23rd	85°	66°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF APRIL 1905.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Jacobabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Nagpur and Poona and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is considerably above the average in several districts.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jaipur, Veraval, Bombay, and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The maximum is 9° to 11° in defect of normal at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Neemuch, while the minimum is 5° to 6° in excess at Lahore, Deesa and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Bellary and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at most places.

Rain.—Nearly half an inch of rain fell at Hyderabad (Deccan.)

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CAPE TO CAIRO: ANOTHER LINK.

THE GREAT ZAMBESI BRIDGE.

IT is announced by the British South Africa Company that they have received intelligence from their engineers, Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, of the connecting-up of the great bridge—the highest in the world—over the gorge at the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River.

The interesting event took place at seven o'clock in the morning in the presence of Sir Charles Metcalfe, consulting engineer in Rhodesia, who also sent the following cable to the company: "April 1, 1905.—Victoria Falls Bridge met exactly seven to day."

This famous cantilever bridge, which thus forms another link in the Cape to Cairo Railway, initiated by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, crosses the Zambesi for a distance of 650ft., at a height from low-water levels to the rails of 420ft., or about 380ft. from high water.

Mr. Rhodes's project was to connect Egypt with South Africa by a line 5,700 miles long. From the north the railway has reached Khartoum, a distance, allowing for the river gap between Assuan and Wady Halfa, of 1,400 miles. In the south, according to a statement by Sir C. Metcalfe, who is superintending the whole work, good progress has been made north of the Zambesi, on the section known as the northern extension, from the Victoria Falls to Kalomo, the administrative centre of Barotseland, a distance of 100 miles.

Several eminent travellers have made attempts to describe the Victoria Falls. There is to-day one fall, to-morrow three falls, the next day five, and so on according to the time of the year, and the state of the river has affected by the rainfall. It may generally be stated that the falls when in flood (about December) are one mile and a quarter wide, the water is thrown into a gorge from 450ft. to 500ft. deep and 250ft. wide. The vapour clouds which at the summit are black-capped, rise at times nearly 700ft. above the falls themselves and consequently from the river below close, upon 1,100ft., and are a marvellous sight. From the new bridge an inverted rainbow of perfect form can be seen in the waters below.

The immense volume of water—the falls being over a mile wide in time of flood—is to be utilised for electric power in connexion with the new township which, together with a park, is to be laid out. Large factories will be built on the banks of the river, and for these purposes, as well as for lighting immense turbines will be driven by the falls, the full flood power of which is estimated at thirty-five million horse-power.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	13	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	37	35	57
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	18	17	23
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	31	26	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	22	14	22
G Mahim and Worli	23	21	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	18
Total	147	138	247
Total plague deaths to date	288,539		242,092
Same date last year	71	67	152

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
17	16

NEPAL has recently been coming to the front as a jute-producing country, and if the exports continue to rise as they have been doing, the ryots of Eastern Bengal, says the "Englishman," will before many years be faced by a new competitor.

A STRAITS journal hears that the Vice-President of a certain Board has been investigating the newspapers at Peking and reports to the Government to the effect that over thirty thousand copies of papers containing the Palace news and Imperial Edicts are printed daily. He is about to memorialise the Throne asking that a number of intelligent eloquent writers be selected, thoroughly conversant with modern affairs, who will write patriotic articles every day, using the very plainest and simplest language, so as to be easily comprehended by the common people; and the newspapers will be compelled to insert these articles, thus prepared to especially encourage love of country among their readers, placing them immediately after the daily extracts from Palace Reports and the Imperial Edicts. If there were thirty or more such newspapers established, all following this practice, the resulting benefits would be still greater. The newspapers will also be asked to adopt leaden type instead of the antiquated wooden blocks.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY.

THE sixteenth annual general meeting of the Currimbhoy Mills Company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The directors' report presented to the meeting stated:—

"The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1904, which they regret to say shows a loss of Rs 54,832-7-2 after deducting the sum of Rs.3,177-15-7 brought forward. The year under review witnessed very high prices of cotton, whilst the yarn market was extremely slow to respond. A great change for the better has come over the industry since the beginning of the current year. Whilst cotton has considerably declined owing to a record crop in America, yarn prices have been fully maintained. Your output has been sold to a very large extent at prices which leave a satisfactory margin of profit, whilst cotton has been secured against sale to an appreciable extent thus practically securing your profit for the current year. The directors propose to withdraw Rs. 57,014-15-9, now standing to the credit of reserve fund account and to appropriate the same as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (free of income tax) Rs. 16,000; machinery depreciation account Currimbhoy Mills Rs. 41,014-15 9; total Rs 57,014-15 9. The old debentures for Rs. 8,00,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent, fell due on the 15th August 1904, and the same were paid off. Fresh debentures for Rs. 12,00,000 have been issued and allotted bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum. In order to secure the Company's profits for the current year, which may be jeopardised by the accident of fire the directors have deemed it advisable to insure the same with Lloyds through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. to the extent of £ 53,500. Mr. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy, was invited to become an additional director. You are now requested to confirm the appointment. The buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, stores &c., of the mills are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 42,91,400. Two of the directors, Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration."

The report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, was declared. The appointment of Mr. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy as an additional director, made by the Board, was confirmed. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, who retired from the board by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs Nasarwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Bapuji Pestonji Wadia were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each for two audits. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the David Mills Company was held at the registered office, Esplanade Road, yesterday, Mr. Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia, Chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was presented to the meeting:—

"The Directors beg to lay before you their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1904, showing a profit of Rs. 2,02,189 15-3 including the balance of Rs. 10,480-10-11 brought forward which they trust will be found satisfactory. The directors now recommend that the above amount be dealt with as follows:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share on 7 800 shares free of income tax Rs. 1,17,000 to depreciation account—machinery Rs. 85,000, to carry forward Rs. 189 15 3 total Rs. 2,02,189-15-3. The year under report witnessed a great rise in the price of cotton making profitable spinning very difficult. Owing to the timely purchases of the raw material and judicious sales of yarn, the directors were able to keep the mills going throughout the year at a profit. The prospects for the current year are very hopeful. Cotton has been secured to a large extent and the mill output has been sold ahead, thus securing profits which will compare very favourably with past years. In order to secure the Company's profits for the current year, which may be jeopardised by the accident of fire, the directors have deemed it advisable to insure same through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. to the extent of £30 000 up to the 1st March, 1906. The directors deeply regret to report the death of Mr. J. I. David, one of the directors, whose business experience and advice were of great value to his colleagues on the Board. The vacancy thus caused has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. R. M. Nissim and you are requested to confirm the appointment. Two of the directors, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. R. M. Nissim, retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings both old and new with the machinery and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 51 24,290."

The report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of income tax was declared. Mr. R. M. Nissim's appointment as a director was confirmed. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. and Ruttonjee Rustomjee Mehta were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of this Company was held last evening at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia, Chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

"The directors beg to submit for your approval and adoption their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1904 showing a profit of Rs. 2,76,397-12-6 including the balance of Rs. 11,836-12-11 brought forward, which they trust will be found very satisfactory. The directors now recommend that the above amount be dealt with as under:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share on 1,592 shares free of income tax Rs. 63,680, to depreciation account—building Rs. 50,000, machinery Rs. 1,22,000, sprinklers Rs. 10,000, crosophores Rs. 10 000, electric light installation Rs. 20,000, total Rs. 162,000,—to carry forward Rs. 717-12-6, grand total Rs. 2,76,397-12-6. The year under review witnessed a considerable rise in cotton during the latter portion of the year which would have curtailed your profits for the year under report but for the judicious and timely purchases of the raw material. Prospects for the current year are bright as the cotton market has given way considerably under the influence of a large American crop, while markets for yarn and cloth are satisfactory. These have been sold forward at paying rates and raw material to a large extent has been secured for same. Your mill is now practically a weaving mill very little yarn being produced for the China market. Your cloth is well appreciated both in local and foreign markets and the Company is always under contract for the manufactured articles for months ahead. The weaving shed commenced to work with the full complement of 908 looms from the middle of the year under review, including the new looms ordered out, of which you were informed in the last report. There being still room to fill up with a few more looms, an order has been placed with Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co., for 64 looms which are shortly expected to arrive. In order to secure the Company's profits for the current year, which may be jeopardised by the accident of fire, the directors have deemed it advisable to insure same through Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., to the extent of £33,000 up to the 1st March, 1906. The directors deeply regret to report the death of Mr. J. I. David, one of the directors, whose business experience and advice were of great value to his colleagues on the Board. The vacancy thus caused has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. R. M. Nissim and you are requested to confirm the appointment. Two of the directors, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. R. M. Nissim, retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery with the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 31,03,200."

The report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, free of income tax, was declared. The appointment of Mr. R. M. Nissim, as a director, was confirmed, and Messrs. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and R. M. Nissim, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee was appointed auditor for the ensuing year. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

AT the Graduation ceremony at the close of the Edinburgh University winter session on the 7th of April, a number of honorary degrees were conferred. Signor Giovanni Luzzi of the Waldensian Theological College, Florence, received the honorary degree of D. D., while that of LL. D. was conferred upon Dr. Watson Cheyne, Professor of Surgery in King's College, London; Sir A. Conan Doyle, Sir Charles Eliot, Commissioner for British East Africa; Sir John Jackson, the brain and nerve specialist, and Colonel Younghusband, head of the recent British Mission to Tibet.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1905.

THE SHAN STATES.

SIR GEORGE SCOTT, who knows more about the Shan States, perhaps, than any other official, has been reading a paper on the prospects of those States before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. The Shans present the somewhat curious spectacle of a race exceedingly ready to adopt the habits and ways and refinements of the peoples with whom they come in contact. This was the same in their past history, although exceedingly tenacious of the national characteristic of a liking for small communities, in confederation with others of their race, and steadily averse to subordination to one central power, which would have given them the stability and the conquering force which might have made them masters of all Indo-China, to say nothing of possibly some of the provinces of China itself. The Burmese have been given the reputation of having devised the sagacious policy of splitting up the Shan States and so ruling them with ease, but the truth is, said Sir George, that they would have had much more difficulty in persuading the people to submit to the rule of one or two Chiefs of greatly extended territories. Similarly the policy of the British Government was to recognise all States found in existence at the time of the occupation of the country, and to confirm in the control of them the Chiefs found in possession. As a result there are many Chiefs whose States are much too small to offer any hope of even becoming wealthy or important, and not a few of them are so small as not to be able to afford the expenditure necessary on main-trunk roads, which pass through their territories. Yet in the few cases where chance has offered a favourable opportunity for the joining together of neighbouring small States it is the inhabitants of these States who have been most hostile to the project. As the one outstanding fact about Burmese and Shan early history, Sir George Scott mentions the perpetual succession of principalities which obtained an alternate preponderance due to the energy of the ruler for the time being. But every local historian claims that the various other principalities were merely different seats of power which ruled over his particular State. Whatever they were in the past, the British Shan States now measure close upon sixty thousand square miles and are, therefore, larger than England and Wales. Before we took them over, they were in a perpetual ferment of civil war and the States were practically in a condition of universal ruin.

For some time after the British occupation there was considerable distress, for marauding bands had destroyed all seed grain and driven off or destroyed plough cattle. The fertility of the hill valleys, with their soil, yearly renewed by silt washed down from the hills, soon put an end to this, and it was thought that the States would soon recover a certain amount of their former prosperity and attain to even greater wealth. Unfortunately means of communication are inadequate, and by the time the produce is got to the railway the cost has become too great to admit of its entering into competition with Burmese. So far, therefore, as Sir George Scott told his hearers, the British occupation of the Shan States has been of very doubtful advantage to the traders of the country. They enjoy the blessings of peace, it is true, and the country is much more accessible than it was. The Chiefs have improved the lines of communication in all directions, but so far from more money going into the country, it seems rather that more is going out, and instead of the prospects for the future growing brighter, they are steadily becoming more discouraging. For some years now the volume of trade has been slowly but gradually, decreasing, and last year a considerable falling off in the trade returns was only prevented by an unexpected demand for stick-lac and for horned cattle, neither of which is likely to be maintained. It has, therefore, been said that improved communications have been a disadvantage to the Shan States and that since a cart-road has been of no great help, a railway is not likely to be much more valuable. The Mandalay-Lashio Railway has been pointed out as a proof not only that a railway to the Shan States will not pay, but that it will not do any appreciable amount of good to the States themselves. But Sir George will not regard the Mandalay-Lashio line as a railway opening up the Shan States at all. It is the beginning of a railway intended to reach Yunnan or to penetrate into the province of Yunnan and beyond. As far as the Shan States are concerned it merely skirts them. It is not a line likely to be of any special use to the Shan States.

The resources of the States are great. Though essentially agricultural, there are minerals which have not been exploited Coal has been found in a great many places. Iron ore is also distributed over the country. Grains of gold are found practically in every stream in the country. Yet very little has been done towards examining the mineral possibilities of the States. As Sir George Scott says, exploitation must wait for the railway, a line which shall connect the Shan States with the Rangoon-Mandalay trunk line. He condemned the Mandalay-Lashio Railway as a mere example of faint-heartedness and the projected line from Bhamo to Tengyueh as a further proof of the want of determination. If a light hill railway, worked by a power station established on the Salween, were built, steam launches put together at Kyaukhnyat would have a clear stretch of the Salween between two and three hundred miles long before them and would draw practically the whole trade of numerous States Inspection of the formidable Tang Kao-tek rapid in the Mong Pan State, he thinks, might result in the discovery that it could be made navigable by means of blasting operations, and if this were effected, another rapid, the Tang Long, would offer no very serious difficulties, and launches would reach the Kaw ferry, where the main Government road crosses the Salween. The advantage in rendering Kengtung more accessible and in reducing the present enormous cost of rationing the garrison there would almost alone seem to justify the undertaking. But so far nothing in the way of a hydrographic survey of the river above Kyaukhnyat has been undertaken. A flotilla of the kind would, in no way, interfere with the prospects of the railway, and would probably add considerably to the commercial activity of the Port of Maulmein. It does not seem likely that the receipts from the Shan States will equal the expenditure for many years unless we provide them with communications which will enable them to develop the very considerable potential wealth which, at present, tantalises them. The wants and desires and even the needs of the people have vastly increased since we took over the States eighteen years ago. Peace has been established, internal communications have been made comparatively easy, partly by Government and very considerably more by the works undertaken by the Chiefs. But the wealth of the country has only so far increased as is implied by the establishment of a stable government. There are signs that it is now almost stationary. The remedy is to be found in the construction of a railway, and we may accept Sir George Scott's assurance that the whole population, Chiefs and people, are clamorous for a railway as the only hope of the Shan States.

CANADIAN OIL FIELDS.

CANADA has "struck oil" to an extent which may revolutionise the oil trade of the world. That oil existed in certain areas of the North-West has been known for many years, but discoveries have been recently made which are described by an expert as the greatest oil find that the world has ever known. It may be that this is the not unnatural exaggeration of a speculator, but it is certain that remarkable oil sources have been found, and there is now great excitement in the region of discovery. Thousands of people, we are told, have left their homes to prospect on their own account, for all the world as if a new gold field had been discovered. The sensational find has been made in Southern Alberta which is over a hundred miles south of the Peace River, and the story of the discovery is not without a considerable romantic element. Twenty years ago the Canadian Government were first informed that there were signs of oil in the neighbourhood of Peace River, and since then it has been learned that the oil region of Canada extends for at least three hundred miles east of the Rocky Mountains. The oil wells lie in a valley which the geologists say has been caused by a volcanic eruption. The enormous crevice forms a basin into which the oil, produced by the distillation of large coal bodies lying to the north, has escaped and gathered into great lakes underlying the rock formation at a depth of a thousand feet. For years there have been surface indications of oil in nearly all parts of Alberta, but nobody seems to have realised the treasure lying to hand until a dozen years ago when a single farmer began to gather the oil in barrels from the surface escapages. He sometimes collected as much as a dozen barrels of oil in a day and sold it to his neighbours for lighting and lubricating purposes. Four years ago a shrewd American lumber merchant at Okoloks in the Alberta district heard of what the farmer was doing. He went to investigate, and his visit to the scene was followed by quiet trips to Pittsburg and Philadelphia and the formation of the Rocky Mountain Development Company. The best expert available was next sent to inspect, and upon his report all the capital required was immediately forthcoming. Large tracts of land were quietly bought, the latest oil appliances were purchased and operations were begun two years ago.

Still the Company proceeded without making much noise. Almost at the start, a 300-barrel well was struck at a depth of 1,020 feet, but the "bore hole" was plugged and little was said about the discovery. More wells were struck and eventually before the Canadian public knew what was taking place, the Company had acquired all the land likely to produce oil in that particular section. It is to be noted that in the exploitation of this as well as most of the other natural resources of the Dominion, American capital is doing the work. Difficulties of surveying and Government delays in granting land titles prolonged the preliminary operations of the Company, but eventually the Canadians suddenly awoke to the fact that the North-West was producing something even more commercially profitable than wheat. In value the Alberta oil is said to be equal to the best grade of Pennsylvania oil. Sulphuric acid is unnecessary for its distillation, the saving in the cost thereby being two shillings a barrel. It should thus be a formidable competitor with the American oil. So promising are the oil fields that the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern Railways are building branch lines to the new town of Oil City which has sprung up in the district. This town, which is at present peopled almost entirely by prospectors and others interested in the discoveries, is five miles from the American border on the Canadian side, and an expert has declared that all the country to the North of the border State of Montana, is one vast oil well. North of Alberta and not far from Edmonton there has been a "find" of a large subterranean lake of oil which differs from that discovered in the south in being more suitable for fuel. This area does not seem to have been bought up by the American Company, and it is thither that thousands of people are rushing in the hope of making individual "strikes." Whether or not the final results to the speculators be as profitable as the discoveries now seem to promise, the interest they have aroused will serve to direct increased attention to Canada as a field for emigration, and the Dominion Government could wish for no better help in their efforts to boom the country.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON MILLS.

IT is perhaps not surprising to learn that the Egyptian cotton mills, about which so much fuss was made at the commencement, are likely to close their doors very soon, unless the unexpected happens and Lord Cromer, regardless of the outcry which would be sure to be raised in Lancashire, steps in and saves what is after all a promising industry from utter ruin. Since their establishment, they have had withal a chequered career. Almost crushed at the very start by the very strong opposition of the British manufacturer, they have since then barely kept their heads above water. In fact, when the mills commenced work some four years ago, there was no working capital left, and what excise duty has been paid to the Government has been paid out of the new capital. The Egyptian Cotton Mills Company was formed in 1899 to work a concession which had been granted by the Government for the erection of machinery for the manufacture of cotton. Hitherto no cotton mill had been erected in Egypt, but considerable quantities of yarn were woven into cloth by the natives by means of primitive hand-looms. This authorisation or concession contained no stipulation as to the payment of duties on the yarns and goods manufactured, while there is a duty imposed on all such goods imported into Egypt equal to 8 per cent. upon their value. In considering, however, that they would be granted some sort of protection, the promoters reckoned without their host, for the Government followed the precedent set by the Government of India and decided to place home-made and imported cotton on exactly the same footing. Here was a blow to protection, and at the same time a blow at the existence of the cotton mills. The Company took their case to the law courts and obtained a decision in their favour, which was, however, ultimately quashed on the Government appealing. Now after a four years' struggle, deprived of protection, the cotton mills find themselves indebted to the Government to the extent of £3,000 to £4,000 for taxes, which they are unable to pay. This, added to the fact that little or no working capital exists, shows the almost hopeless state of the concern. It is to be feared that the Egyptian Cotton Mills must go.

THE recent earthquake was felt in Waziristan where it brought down the tower which the notorious Powindah Mullah was building.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st March 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 65,382 maunds and Rs. 2,089 in the earnings.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of Bhownagar shot a tigress in the hills called "Lakaria." The first shot hit the brute in the thigh when it made for the Maharaja, who almost immediately fired a second shot which took effect in the head and the animal fell dead. The skin has been sent to Bombay to be cured.

THE Shanghai report of the murder of the Chinese Commissioner to Tibet at Batung appears to be based upon some mistake. The only Chinese Commissioner to Tibet is Mr. Tang who is still in Calcutta. The only other Chinese official, who at all corresponds to the designation is Yutai, the Chinese Amban who is understood to be at Lhassa. Batung is a well known trade mart upon the Lhassa-Peking road to the north-west of the Assam frontier, but is rather in China than in Tibet.

A "CONGRESS international d'expansion economique mondiale" will be opened at Mons by the King of the Belgians on September 25th and will continue for five days. The subjects to be discussed will be educational, statisticals, political economy, fiscal matters, the expansion of civilisation and the ways and means progress in general.

THE profits of the Japanese Government Tobacco Monopoly for the first year are 27,000,000 yen, exceeding the estimates by 7,000,000 yen.

UPWARDS of 400 suppers and breakfasts were served at the House of Commons in the course of the recent all-night sitting, but although the strain on the commissariat department was great, the authorities were able to cope with the requirements of the unexpectedly long sitting. By means of the telephone supplies of fish, bread, and other eatables were obtained in the early hours from big West End houses.

MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES, a young millionaire and clubman and son of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes the banker, has announced his engagement to Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, a Russian Jewess, whom he met in the course of his University Settlement work in the New York Ghetto. She works in a cigar factory and supports her mother and sisters. Mr. Stokes says he was attracted by the beauty of her mind and character. They are to be married in July and will visit London, where Miss Pastor lived for years in a state of semi-starvation

"I have been trying all the afternoon, writes a London correspondent," to feel like a man who has seen and handled the largest diamond that ever was known. For I have had the Cullinan Diamond in my hand. It held if one may be allowed the expression, a levee to-day at the offices of the London agents of the Premier Transwal Diamond Mine. On a bed of white velvet, it lay under a glass case on a table guarded by a brass railing. And let me say at once that it does not look like a piece of glass. It seems to hold light within it as glass does not, to be composed of something that has light in its very making. Its surface has a slightly frosty look, and can be seen to be pitted or ruffled minutely into little hollows faintly like the marks on hammered metal, but very much smaller. Its flat surfaces (it has three; one quite large, upon which it rests) look more like mica than anything else, with something slightly metalic in the smoothness. These surfaces, by the way, are natural. Its size is a difficult thing to convey by comparison, but, roughly speaking, one might compare it with the globe of an incandescent electric light if the globe were not contracted at one end, It is not, however, round, but rather flattened on two rides. Its weight is the kind of surprise that puts one in danger of dropping it. One does not expect a pound and a half of weight in a thing of that size, And as for its value strictly speaking it has none. There is no standard by which to value it, for as diamonds increase enormously in value with size, it is only possible to take a vague figure and then multiply it as much as you like. I believe that, as a nominal matter, it is priced at half a million. For all its frostiness it is arrangely transparent, and certainly it was worth while to see the queer sharp light captive with it and playing in some subtle way round it. But perhaps one remembers most of all a dim mysterious little cloud, like the blueness of a moonstone, which seemed to be somewhere at its heart."

"BABUSHKA."

THE "GRANDMOTHER" OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

SOME 20 years ago, namely in October 1885, Mr. George Kennan who was sent by "The Century Magazine" to explore some of the less known parts of Siberia and also to study the exile system there, went out of his way to visit the wretched little Buriat village of Selenginsk in the Trans-Baikal Region, where there lived at the time in exile three interesting politicals, one of them a married lady from Kief, Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya. Of her Mr. Kennan wrote afterwards in his well-known work "Siberia and the exille System" as follows:

IN EXILE.

"While Mr. Shamarin and I were talking, Madame Breshkovskaya came into the room and I was introduced to her. She was a lady perhaps thirty-five years of age, with a strong, intelligent, but not handsome face, a frank, unreserved manner, and sympathies that seemed to be warm, impulsive, and generous. Her face bore traces of much suffering, and her thick, dark, wavy hair, which had been cut short in prison at the mines, was streaked here and there with grey; but neither hardship nor exile, nor penal servitude had been able to break her brave, finally-tempered spirit, or to shake her convictions of honor and duty. She was a woman of much cultivation, having been educated first in the women's school of her own country, and then at Zurich in Switzerland. She spoke French, German, and English, was a fine musician, and impressed me as being in every way an attractive and interesting woman. She had been twice sent to the mines of Kara, and after serving out her second penal term had again been sent as a forced colonist to this wretched, God-forsaken Buriat settlement of Selenginsk, where she was under the direct supervision and control of a local chief of police. There was not another educated woman within a hundred miles in any direction; she received from the government an allowance of a dollar and a quarter a week for her support; her correspondence was under police control; she was separated for life from her family and her friends; and she had, it seemed to me, absolutely nothing to look forward to except a few years, more or less, of hardship and privation, and at last burial in a lonely graveyard besides the Selenga River, where no sympathetic eye might ever rest upon the unpainted wooden cross that would briefly chronicle her life and death. The unshaken courage with which this unfortunate woman contemplated her dreary future, and the faith that she manifested in the ultimate triumph of liberty in her native country, were as touching as they were heroic. Almost the last words she said to me were: 'Mr. Kennan, we may die in exile, and our children may die in exile, and our children's children may die in exile, but something will come of it at last.' I have never seen Madame Breshkovskaya since that day She has passed as completely out of my life as if she had died when I bade her good-bye; but I cannot recall her last words to me without feeling conscious that all my standards of courage, of fortitude, and of heroic self-sacrifice have been raised for all time, and raised by the hand of a woman."

This lady whom Kennan left in wretchedness and obscurity in the wilderness of Siberia and seemingly dead to the world for ever, has, says a writer in the "Anglo-Russian," only last month passed through London hale and hearty, as our portrait shows, on her way to the Continent from America, where she has accomplished a great work by addressing numerous meeting in many towns organizing many societies and securing substantial financial assistance to the revolutionary movement in Russia. She has returned to the land of the living after nearly a quarter of a century spent in Russian prisons and Siberian exile, and is now reaping the reward of her life-long suffering in the cause of the People by being endearingly nicknamed in revolutionary circles "Nasha liubimaya Babushka."—our well-beloved granny. Others style her Russia's Grand Old Woman, showing her esteem and affection in all possible ways. The life-story of this remarkable apostle of freedom should therefore be of general interest, and when it has been fully told, no doubt many readers will feel, like Mr. Kennan did, that their standards of courage, of fortitude, and of heroic self-sacrifice have been raised for all time by the hand of a woman.

EARLY LIFE AND PEASANT TRAGEDIES.

Catherine Breshkovskaya, now aged 61, is the daughter of a Russian nobleman, and was born on his estate in the government of Tchernigoff. Her father was a man of broad, liberal ideas, and helped his little daughter to read books of science and travel. She had both French and German governesses, and spoke both languages almost from babyhood. Her mother was deeply religious, but did not approve of the pompous ritual of the Greek Orthodox Church and even taught her daughter to treat the servants as brothers and sisters, and to give away all she had to the needy. After such a lesson, little Catherine the next morning gave away her new and handsome cloak to a shivering peasant child she met outside, and was not a little bewildered when her mother sharply rebuked her for being so thoughtlessly generous! This gave her food for thinking, and already, as a girl of ten she began to hate the authorities for flogging the peasants, who at the time were yet serfs, and were subjected to this degrading punishment for the most trivial things. By the age of sixteen, Catherine had already read many books by Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and became acquainted with the history of the French Revolution. Fired by new ideas and filled with young enthusiasm, she opened a school near their estate and soon had twenty grown-up peasants as pupils, whom she personally taught to read and write. Soon the emancipation of the serfs took place in 1861, but in reality the condition of the peasant became worse. For centuries he had his plot of land and knew that both he and his plot belonged to the master, who could sell them only both together. So naturally the peasant was under the impression and the expectation that he himself and his plot of land were now together freed by the Emancipation Act. However, directly this Act was proclaimed, the landlord ordered the peasant off his ancestral plot, showing him a small strip of the poorest soil, there to exercise his new freedom to starve and die. The peasants refused to leave their land, and what followed we reproduce in Mme. Breshkovskaya's own words:

"The Government appointed in every district an 'arbiter,' to persuade the peasants. The arbiter failed. Then troops were quartered in their huts, homes were starved, old people were beaten by drunkards, daughters were raped. The peasants became more wild and then began the flogging. In a village near ours, where they refused to leave their plots, they were driven into line in the village street; every tenth man was called out and flogged with the knout; some died. Two weeks later, as they still held out, every fifth man was flogged. The poor ignorant creatures still held desperately to what they considered their rights; again the line, and now every man was dragged forward to the flogging. This process lasted five years all over Russia until at last, bleeding and exhausted, the peasants gave in."

I heard heart-rending stories in my little schoolhouse and many more through my father the arbiter of our district. The peasants thronged to our house day and night. Many were carried in crippled by the knout sobbing wives told of husband killed before their eyes. Often the poor wretches literally wallowed clasping my father's knees, begging him to read again the manifesto, and find it was a mistake, beseeching him to search for help in that mysterious region—the Law Court. From such interviews he came to me worn and haggard.

I now saw how ineffectual were my attempts; I felt that tremendous economic and political changes must be made but still a liberalist I thought only of reform. To seek guidance, to find what older heads were thinking I went at nineteen with my mother and sister to St Petersburg. Into our compartment on the train came a handsome young prince, returning from official duties in Siberia. For hours he discussed with me the problems that were rushing upon us. His words thrilled like fire. Our excited voices rose steadily higher until my mother begged me as my nurse had done before to speak low. The young prince is now an old man in exile. His name is Peter Kropotkin."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE THIRD SQUADRON.

REPORTED NEAR KAMRANH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A telegram from Saigon to-day says that the Baltic fleet at Kamranh consisted of 52 ships including transports and has sailed north.

Fourteen transports and the cruisers Svitlana and the hospital ship Orel continue near Kamranh outside the limits.

The French cruiser Descartes sailed on Saturday or Hatrang where twenty warships have been sighted.

It is the opinion at Saigon that Admiral Rozhdestvensky will endeavour to effect a junction with Admiral Niebogatoff's fleet.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The "New York Sun" correspondent at Saigon, who has arrived at Kamranh reports the passage at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, thirty miles south of Kamranh, of nine large vessels including a battleship and a cruiser which he believes to be Admiral Niebogatoff's squadron.

It is stated at Kamranh that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is now better.

A despatch to the "Morning Post" from Shanghai says that a Japanese hospital ship passed the Yangtse estuary on Sunday afternoon going south.

LATER.

Although the whereabouts of Admiral Niegobatoff's fleet is unknown, it is not believed he has passed the Straits unperceived, even if he has crossed the the Ocean,

RUSSIAN PEASANT REVOLT.

Repressive Measures.

LONDON APRIL, 14.

For the purpose of checking the peasant revolt, the Tsar has issued a decree, ordering the most severe punishment to all directly or indirectly concerned in the outbreaks and appointing district commissions to collect indemnities for the landowners from the village communities implicated.

CRETE AND THE POWERS.

British Naval Demonstration.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A telegram from Rome states that Signor Tittoni with the British, French and Russian Ambassadors have conferred regarding the situation in Crete.

Advices from Malta state that the warships Leviathan, with Admiral Lambton on board, together with the Lancaster and Minerva have proceeded to Crete.

THE KING RETURNS TO PARIS.

Interview with President Loubet.

King Edward leaves at Marseilles on the 29th inst. and reaches Paris in the evening. He will have an interview with President Loubet on Sunday or Monday.

BANK FRAUD IN AMERICA.

Large Defalcations.

Mr. Bigelow, the President of the first National Bank at Milwankee, has been arrested for defalcations amounting to £300,000 through speculations in wheat.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The following is the result of the race for the great Metropolitan Stakes.

Long Tom	1
Karakval	2
Caro	3

The latest betting on the City and Suburban. is :—

8 to 1 against Dean Swift.
100 to 9 against Lavense.
100 to 9 against Ob
100 to 9 against Pharisee.
100 to 9 against Queen's Birthday.
100 to 7 against Vril.
100 to 7 against Sansovino.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of M. de Lessar, Russian Minister at Peking, and of Captain O'Shea of the Parnell drama.

COLONEL BARING'S RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

A small dance will be given at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, next Tuesday, to say goodbye to Colonel and Lady Ulrica Baring, who leave for England on the 11th proximo.

LIEUT-GOVERNORSHIP OF PUNJAB.

AMRITSAR, APRIL 25.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson left Simla this morning for Lahore to take over the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab from Sir Charles Rivaz who proceeds home on six months' leave.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LAHORE.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ PRESIDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AMRITSAR, APRIL 25.

An important public meeting was held in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, yesterday evening, to open subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the recent earthquake in the Kangra Valley and the neighbouring districts. His Honour the Lieut-Governor, Punjab, presided.

In the course of an eloquent speech, Sir Charles Rivaz said that the purpose for which the meeting was being held does not need any lengthy remarks or explanations. All have read in the newspapers the vivid accounts of the terrible catastrophe which literally in the twinkling of an eye overtook the most populous and flourishing portion of the fairest district in the province. It is impossible to exaggerate or even to describe adequately by words, written or spoken, the state of absolute destruction and ruin at Dharmsala, Kangra and many other places. That within the seriously affected area which comprises some 700 square miles and contains a population of 2,50,000, every house and building with scarcely any exception has either collapsed entirely or been so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. That although in Kangra the area of serious damage and loss has been confined for the most part to the country, east of a line drawn from Shahpur, below Dharmsala, to the Beas and north of the Beas, the effects of the earthquake have been severely felt in the hill tracts of Mandi, Suket and Kulu which lie between Kangra and the Sutlej. No exact reports of damage done in these tracts have reached yet. But from the information already received it is only too certain that there has been considerable loss of property and some loss of life, though not nearly as such as in Kangra.

There can be no possible doubt as to the necessity for relief measures on a large scale. The relief of the agricultural population in the affected area will, of course, be the care of Government and will be given by remissions of revenue and advances for replacing killed cattle, grants of timber and other building material from the forest, help in repairing damaged irrigation channels and such like measures. But there is a very wide scope for public charity in affording pecuniary relief to the large number of persons outside the agricultural community who have lost houses and shops, household goods, their stock in trade and other property, both in towns and villages, to the Europeans of moderate means of whom there are several who had acquired house property at Dharmsala and depended largely fo their livelihood on the income derived therefrom, and to the poorer planters whose houses and machinery have been destroyed.

His Honour estimates as best he can from the materials at present available, but it is necessarily a very rough estimate, that at least five lakhs of rupees will be required to afford some degree of appreciable relief to the classes just mentioned and if double that amount is raised by private subcriptions, we may rest assured that it can be most advantageously utilised. Further he hopes that the response which has been already made both in this country and England to the subscription lists which have been opened indicates that at least the minimum sum which he has mentioned will be collected. He hopes too that his own province, which is the most immediately concerned, will be well to the front in subscribing liberally. His business this evening is to appoint a Committee of representatives of both European and the Indian community who will appeal to all classes in and beyond this province for liberal aid and who, in consultation with the local authorities, will organise the means of ascertaining who are in need of relief and to what extent and how the relief thus needed can best be effected to the extent of the means in hand.

Meanwhile he can assure his hearers that every thing possible has been and is being done on the spot. Happily there is no general scarcity of food and a good wheat harvest is fast ripening. Medical relief is being afforded to all who require it and food is being given to the really indigent. The local officers are working indefatigably, and the assistance which has been rendered by the military authorities in providing working parties for exhuming bodies, recovering buried property and repairing roads and bridges has been simply invaluable. The relief too which is being afforded by private agency is most useful and praiseworthy. The attitude of the people who have been afflicted so grievously is admirable. There is no hopeless despair, but patient ond dignified resignation and at the same time all are busy at work providing themselves with temporary shelter and extricating their buried goods and going about their usual avocations. His Honour adds that to succour people af this stamp, we must all feel it not a duty but a privilege.

Sir David Masson supported the resolution for the relief of the sufferers, especially of the European and Eurasian victims, most of whom, he said, were Government pensioners or widows in straitened circumstances. He eulogised the conduct of Sir Charles Rivaz in having gone personally to the scene of disaster and rendered every assistance at great inconvenience to himself, and thanked General Kitchener for the prominent and efficient help given by the troops.

LAND SLIDES AT KULU.

News has been received from Kulu that the Assistant Surgeon at Kulu and Hospital Assistant at Saraj are safe. Kulu reports that huge masses of rocks are falling there especially on the Simla road

At Bajaura, where only two deaths were reported, fifty corpses have been exhumed and many more are still lying under the ruins. The wounded there are lying in the open air exposed to rain, hail and thunder-storms. The Assistant Surgeon is doing his best to render assistance and states that tents are urgently needed.

The total loss of life in Sultanpur and Dholpur amounts to 225.

Lord Kitchener passed through Amritsar by special train early this morning en-route to Pathankote.

Colonel Harvey returned from Dharmsala on the 23rd. He says that according to the statement of the Head of the Geological Department the recent earthquake was due to internal commotion near the sulphur spring at Jowala Mukhi.

Mr. Boscoe, another geologist, also confirms this.

There was a smart shock of earthquake on the 21st at Dharmsala.

Mr. Sunder Singh, Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs, Lahore sub-division, has just returned from the Kangra Valley. Great credit is due to him and his Assistant, Mr. Netto, for so speedily reconstructing the telegraph. Communication has been restored with Bajaura, Baijnath and Naggar.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The question of safety or otherwise of rebuilding Dharmsala after the earthquake upon the same site will be reported upon by a Committee of experts.

Mr. Middlemiss, one of senior scientific officers of the Geological Survey Department, is already upon the spot making observations and collecting data, and Mr. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey, proceeds thoir shortly.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Two more very small earthquake shocks were noticed here to-day.

The Hindustan-Tibet road appears to have escaped serious damage between Simla and Narkhanda. But it is still a good deal impeded by snow.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

POONA, APRIL 25.

The Boxing Tournament which began yesterday was continued here to-day.

Private Breame, East Lancs, vs. Lance Corporal Wimbledon, Yorks. Wimbledon won on points,

Light Weights :—Private Murphy, S. Staffords, vs. Private Cunningham. Leicesters. Murphy gave in in the first round. Cunningham won.

Private Carter, Leicesters, vs. Private Bartlett, 1st Essex. Bartlett won on points.

Intermediate Weights :—Private Branchflower, Manchester, vs. Driver Dawson, "P" Battery, R.H.A. Dawson knocked down Branchflower in the beginning of the first round and won.

Light Weights :—Private Leeson, Connaught Rangers, vs. Lance Corporal Wright, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders Leeson won on points.

Private Ashton, Cameronians, vs. Private Kelly, Connaught Rangers. Ashton failed to appear Kelly won.

Officers' Middle Weights :—Lieut. Leapingwell, 97th Infantry, vs. Lieut. Porteous, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Lieut. Leapingwell won on points.

Middle Weights :—Lance Corporal McManus, Connaught Rangers, vs. Private Hughes, 12th Hussars. Hughes won on points.

Lance Corporal O'Neill. Royal Irish Rifles, vs. Private Orr, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders O'Neill won on points.

Officers' Middle Weights :—Lieutenant Kennard Carabineers, vs. Lieutenant Thew, 120th Infantry. This was a very good fight. Lieutenant Thew won.

Bantam Weights :—2nd round.—Private J. Smith East Lancs, vs. Private Williams, Bedfords. Williams knocked down Smith in the first round and won.

Private Cobden, South Wales Borderers, vs Driver Pringle, 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Cobden won on points.

Light Weights :—2nd round.—Drummer McCartney Connaught Rangers, vs. Driver Imber, 40th Field Battery. McCartney won on points.

Intermediate Weights :—2nd round.—Sergt. Donagh, East Lancs, vs. Private McDonald. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. McDonald knocked down Donagh in the first round and won.

THE DHARWAR GOLD FIELDS.

NEW BRANCH RAILWAY LINE.

POONA, APRIL 25.

The Government of India have sanctioned and ordered the survey of a branch line from Gadag to Byadgi via Lukmeshur on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The line is intended to pass through the Gadag Gold Fields and to tap other important stations. These gold mines have lately shown excellent results ; even better than the Kolar mines. The survey work for the line will commence immediately.

SENSATIONAL ARREST AT SINGAPORE.

A SUPPOSED RUSSIAN SPY.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 25.

A Russian, named Vladimir Autonovitch Orvitch has been arrested on the fortified island of Pulo Brala, where he was found residing with the Ordnance Staff Conductor, whose name is King.

He is popularly considered to be a Russian spy, and has been remanded for further enquiries until the 1st proximo.

He arrived in the same boat with King.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Abbreviated telegraphic code addresses for all Military officials of standing and for Officers Commanding Districts, Regiments, Batteries, and in charge of departments have been issued in an Indian Army Order.

A price list of clothing materials, badges, cheverons and necessaries, also compensation rates and miscellaneous allowances corrected, with clothing, has also been issued.

ARRIVALS, APRIL 25.

Lieut. E. A. Trafford, 52nd Sikhs, on transfer, from Mauritius.

Captain R. Masefield, King's Shropshire L. I. on leave from Fyzabad.

HOCKEY.

THE following players will represent the Bombay Gymkhana to-day in the return match against the Grant Medica College on the Cooperage ground at 5-15 p.m. punctually :—J. Foreman, H. F. Busch, C. M. Ward, B. Cadell, S. Phillips, T. W. Dawson, Captain A. King, J. H. Griffiths, R. H. Marsh, P. F. Fischer, and K. W. Pye.

THE British Cotton-growing Association is to be congratulated upon having enlisted the active and generous assistance of a strong committee of Manchester retail traders, or, to use the plainer but not less honourable term, shopkeepers. Already a number of very substantial subscriptions have been promised, including one of £1,000 from Messrs. Kendal, Milne, and Co., and there can be no doubt that if the special Retail Trade Committee which has been formed, meets with a general response at all commensurate with that which has already been made, the capital of the Association will be increased by no small amount, in large and small sums. It is, of course, a truism that the prosperity of the Manchester shops is very largely and intimately bound up with the prosperity of the cotton industry, but it is highly creditable to their owners that they have the public spirit and foresight to ally themselves with the banks, carrying companys, and other trading concerns not immediately engaged in the cotton industry in support of this great undertaking.

"EMPIRE DAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted, through your columns, to draw the attention of your readers to the near approach of "Empire Day," May 24th, and to express the hope that if they observed the day last year, they will do so on this occasion with even greater enthusiasm, inasmuch as since that date the Commonwealth of Australia has signified its intention of joining the movement, thus completing the link of celebration, which, on May 24th, will unite all the self-governing Colonies, and practically all the Crown Colonies, with the Mother Country.

If any of your readers did not observe the day last year, it is to be hoped that they will make a special effort to do so on May 24th next. It is especially desirable that the day should be kept in schools, so that the rising generation may be associated with their elders in the hymns of praise and of thanksgiving which should on that day rise to Him in Whose hands rests the fate of all Empires and of all Peoples.

Not only on "Empire Day," but systematically, day by day, throughout the year, instruction in all matters which are of mutual interest to the subjects of King Edward VII should be given to the scholars of the Empire, and stress should be laid upon the duties and responsibilities which attach to British Citizenship.

Annexed you will find some Papers which I trust may make clear the inner spirit of the movement, and some suggestions in regard to the manner in which it is thought the day may appropriately be celebrated.

It has been suggested that the National Flag be hoisted on May 24th, on Churches, Chapels, Places of Worship, Public Buildings, Schools, and private dwellings throughout the Empire, and that the Clergy of all denominations be invited on Sunday. May 21st, to allude to the coming celebrations in their Sermons and Addresses, and to impress on their congregations that righteousness alone exalteth a nation, that no empty boasting should enter into the programme of the day, but that every effort should be made to quicken the public sense of Imperial, of national, of civic, and of private duty.—Yours, &c.,

MEATH.

London, April 5.

"WONDERFUL CURES AT BYCULLA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I presume to send you these few lines for insertion in your widely circulated paper for the benefit of the public which I am prompted to do from a sense of duty to them, and gratitude to the gentleman, Mr. Carroll, recently arrived here from Africa residing at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, who is doing much good to those who call on him, and has certainly benefited me greatly, though I am not quite cured yet, but hope to be soon, my case being of very long standing and constitution completely run down from rheumatics, sciatica, lumbago, deafness, insomnia, internal hemorrhage, &c. At my first interview I was relieved of most of my pains, sciatica and lumbago almost disappeared, hemorrhage ceased very soon, and in a couple of days deafness and insomnia appeared quite gone. It is simply wonderful. Of course, I am not privileged to disclose particulars of other cases, which have come to my own knowledge and could mention. He uses no medicine, no charms, no tools or surgical instruments, and surely no trickery ; but commands in the name of God that the ailments should leave and we trust, where the name of God is invoked no danger can ensue. He can be no swindler as he does not charge any fees nor has he taken money or presents from any of his numerous patients whom he has partially or entirely cured but refuses all such offers. Of all the diseases, which he treats some are immediately cured, some in one day, others he hopefully assures them may take a week or a month, but all are sure to receive benefit. Since his arrival in India he has treated over 1 000 people, and if we believe all we see and hear from them, most are cured or have derived great benefit. He claims that he has "a gift of healing" and can cure diseases by laying on of hands and breathing on his patients. He has healed many hundreds in Africa, where the papers give him great praise. People in Bombay should soon try him as he only remains a short time in India, if they can get cured it costs nothing, and if they don't it is all the same to him or them. The process is not what is commonly called "faith healing" but actual "laying on of hands, &c." They should not be sceptical but try him, and I am sure they will be pleased. His hours are from 7 to 9 a. m., and 6 to 10 p. m., but he has no time to go out on calls as his business keeps him fully occupied.—Yours, &c.

F.

DANGER FROM MOTOR-CAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish you will kindly give a corner of your paper in the hope of attracting attention of the Motor-car-riders to the danger to which they put the village bullock carts on the road from Virar to Bandra.

Last Sunday at about 5-30 p m, I was taking my usual evening stroll a little beyond Malad Village, when a sound of trumpet attracted my attention to a Motor-Car running at full speed some 50 yards against me. The Car ran past by me and as I looked over, a most pitiable sight was presented to my view. An empty village bullock cart which was coming from behind was caused to come to grief. The fact was that the bullocks of the cart were frightened and shied at the sharp speed of the car, and the noise it made. The whole cart with the bullocks tumbled down in the field by the side of the road. The native driver with some bruises fell on one side of the cart and the cart was roughly shaken and slightly broken. Indeed, it was a pitiable sight and would have been more so if relief was not near.

It behoves, therefore, that the Motor-car-riders who, it seems, have no other object in view than to reach their goal in as few minutes as possible should at least reserve in their heart a small room for pity and regard towards the poor beasts and the drivers and should try to be careful when they happen to approach the bullock carts. They should, it is suggested, try to slacken the speed of the Car whenever they pass by such carts so as to save them from such danger as the giant appearance of the car and particularly the very rapid speed with which they are driven, are a strange and novel appearance to the rustics and their bullocks. I trust the suggestion is good and will be attended to.—Yours &c.

N. H. V.

Malad 25 April.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Macedonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Adaye, Major T R
Ashdown, Mr W
Austin, Mr E J
Austin, Miss N
Bickle, Mr R D
Burt, Mr
Brown, Miss A M
Hallow, Mr J
Hodson, Mrs G
Keith, Mr and Mrs
Lehmann Mrs and 2 children
Lorick, Mrs
Longstaff, Mr T G
Macdonald, Mrs
Morris, Mr W
Miller, Mr W D
Porter, Mr Ross
Roper, Mr Trevor
Russell, Major W and Mrs
Sutherland, Mrs
Savage, Mr D C R
Thomson, Mr E
Travers, Capt H
Williams, Mr T G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brereton, Mr R H
Blake, Major E A C
Bell, Mr D
Beatson, Col C H and Mrs
Brockel, 2 Misses
Bell, Mr A D
Caberry Vectoria, Lady
Fortrade, Mr F G
Fletcher, Mr A
Goodall, Mr and Mrs C H
Hewitt, Mrs
Ilse, Capt J A
Johnson, Mr D R
Kyryan, Mr D G
Lawrie, Mr H J
Minchin, Capt and Mrs and child
Mathews, Capt S C
Mewbray, Mr J L
Patell, Mr J K
Shimmon, Mr D
Smith, Lt O F
Startling, Mr and Mrs
Scott, Mr A
Sorabjee, Mr S
Vansittart, Col

FROM PORT SAID—Durie, Mr T G

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARRACHEE.

Greamy, Col J P

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM.

The following is the List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem Doctor O. Bruegel, Revd. B P. W French, Mr. & Mrs. D.L. Graadt von Roggen, Mr. and Mrs. Malive and Child Miss de Bathazar, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nathan, Miss Nathan, Mrs. A. Olivo, Mr. and Mrs A. R Ross Redding, Mr. M. Stanisavljevich, Mr. Selenoff Mr. A. Sander, Mr. and Mrs. Widnmann, Mr. S. Favel, Mr. and Mrs. Chick, Master Chick, and Miss Chick.

ACTING REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. H.D. RENDALL, I.C.S., B.A., Cantab, has been appointed to act as Registrar of the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. R. D. Setna on leave to Europe for three months' and assumed charge of the duties of the office yesterday. Mr. Rendall joined the service in October 1896, and arriving in this country in December, was placed under the Collector of Ahmedabad to learn the routine of business. Having worked in that city as Assistant Collector and Magistrate for about a year, he was in December 1897 transferred to Poona, where he was placed on plague duty under the Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee. In April 1898, Mr. Rendall went to the Panch Mahals as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and ex-officio Assistant Political Agent at Rewa Kantha. He subsequently worked in that District as officiating Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent at Rewa Kantha, for about two years. In August 1901, Mr. Rendall was transferred to Satara as Assistant Collector, doing duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge there. In May 1902, he went to Ahmedabad and did duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, and in November of the same year was appointed to officiate as District Judge at Ahmedabad. From January to April 1903, Mr. Rendall was placed on special duty to draft the final report on the Famine of 1899-1902 On his return to Bombay in April 1903, he was appointed Assistant Collector, but conducted the officiating duties of Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Legislative Departments, in which office, he was confirmed in June 1903. Mr. Rendall had been on furlough to Europe since then, and returned to Bombay by the last mail steamer.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL NARIMAN.

WE regret to record the death of Lieut.-Colonel Kaikhosru Sorabji Nariman, I. M. S., who died on Monday evening, of failure of the heart's action, and whose body was consigned to the Towers of Silence in Bombay yesterday morning, in the fifty-third year of his age. The deceased gentleman was, at the time of his death, Civil Surgeon of Nasik, where he died. His body was brought by the early morning train yesterday to his family residence at Churney Road, where the funeral obsequies were performed according to the Zoroastrian ritual. Having obtained his final L. M. and S. degree from the Grant Medical College, he worked in the Government Service for two years. He then went to England, and having successfully passed the examination for the Indian Medical Service, he returned to his country and worked as a member thereof at Broach, Surat, Nasik, etc. He successfully discharged the duties for some time of Third Presidency Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail in Bombay. Dr. Nariman had seen active service and was present in the wars in Afghanistan and Burma. He leaves behind him a widow, four sons, and three daughters, and a large circle of friends and relations.

THE KABRAJI ANNIVERSARY.

A number of friends and admirers of the late Mr. K. N. Kabraji assembled in the hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute, last evening, to commemorate the first anniversary of that gentleman. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided and amongst those present were : Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. George Lund, the Rev. Father Usteri, Mr. Rogers Leslie, Dr. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Shams-Ul-Ulma J. J. Mody, Mr. Merwanji Furdoonji Murzban, Mr. Damoder G. Sudhamalla, Professor N. G. Velinker, Mr. M. M. Murzban, and others. There were also present on the occasion a few ladies. Letters were sent by Mr. B. M. Malabari, Miss Serene M. Cursetjee and Colonel Bannerman, expressing their regret at not being able to attend the meeting and sympathising with the object of the meeting. The proceedings consisted of speeches interspersed with the reading of select verses from the "Kabraji Smiriti" (in memoriam, Kabraji), and other poems specially composed for the occasion.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. J. J. Mody addressed the assembly at some length. He said he had come across very few Parsee writers, who wrote Gujarati in such a beautiful style as the late Mr. Kabraji did. Referring to the social reforms which Mr. Kabraji had advocated throughout his career, the speaker said "liberty and progress" were the two watch words in the life work of that gentleman. He did not take the word "liberty" in the sense of licentiousness as some of their writers did, but he took it in its noble sense. His views on political, social and religious questions were always marked by moderation, which was his prominent characteristic. His home life was a model one and he was at his best in his own domestic circle.

Dr. Bhutt referred to the services rendered by Mr. Kabraji in regard to Hindu widow-remarriage, foreign travel and infant marriage. It was at his initiative that some of the pernicious customs prevalent among the Hindus had been abolished.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji spoke of the services rendered by Mr. Kabraji with regard to female education in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. N. G. Velinker said Mr. Kabraji was a man of great resolution, of undaunted courage and of indefatigable energy, and it was to these characteristics that the success of his life was due. Referring to Mr. Kabraji's works as a social reformer, Mr. Velinker said he was one of those who took a wider view of Hindu reforms and if he had his own way, he would have the Parsees work hand in hand with the Hindus. He was one of the few Parsees who identified themselves with the cause of reform among the Hindus. He thought in his death the Hindus had suffered a greater loss than the Parsees.

The Chairman said the first thing that struck him when he came into the hall was that this was not a meeting of the Parsees, the co-religionists of Mr. Kabraji, but there were representatives of many nationalities and creeds. He did not think he had ever attended a meeting before of this commemoratives nature. They were familiar in the East with the idea of commemorating the anniversary of the death of those who had left them ; but they were not equally familiar with it in the West. He could not help being reminded that evening of the "shradha" of the Hindus. But how was it that they had so many members of different nationalaties meeting togther to commemorate one who was not even of the same religion as that of many of those present. He thought it was owing to this : they recognised in Mr. Kabraji a departed brother one who formed a member of the great brotherhood, to which all thinking earnest men must claim to belong, if they wanted joint progress and joint liberty. With regard to the meaning of the word "liberty" to which a reference was made by one of the speakers, he might say that there were many people who seemed to think that liberty meant being able to do just as they liked and which their neighbours did not like. That was just the opposite of liberty. He considered that there was a great wisdom in Mr. Kabraji and those who followed him in perceiving that social reform should precede political reform which some of their friends prematurely hoped to achieve without seeing that they must lay the foundation before they put up the roof of the house. There were no lessons so pure and so lofty as those learnt on a mother's knees, and it therefore seemed to him amlost incomprehensible and a matter of deepest regret that those who had learned to enjoy the infinite pleasure of intellectual life should see their sisters and wives debarred from all such happiness and their children left without that infinitely tender bliss of teaching. The speaker then referred to Mr Kabraji's career as a great novelist and as a promoter of musical culture and sports.

On the motion of Mr M M Murzban a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

The following is the list of passengers per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Ville de la Ciotat" which is expected to arrive in Bombay from Marseilles to-morrow at daylight :—Mr. Baptist, Mr. Calvocoressi, Mr. Cook, Mr. Fairley and child, Mr. Garrick, Miss M. J. Gallop, Mr. and Mrs. Jambor, Mr. and Mrs. Meidinger, Major C. Schneider, Mr. Wright.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The 'Varsity Boat Race.

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

THE boat race has come and gone and in the interval, since Saturday Oxford's fine victory has become another cherished memory. Bucknall, the Dark Blue stroke, as was generally anticipated got first off the mark, and the lead he and his men secured in their first eighteen strokes (they began at thirty-six to the minute) was never abandoned. Twice Taylor and the Light Blues made a fine effort to get equal the first time beyond Harrod's stores and the second on the Putney side of Barnes Bridge, but the only result seemed to be a stiffening of the leading crew and the weakening of the spurters. But the truth remains that for the most part the boat race of 1905 was a procession—Oxford always getting a lot more water in front of their blades and pulling with that beautiful easy, long swing all river men know and admire so well ; Cambridge, also rowing in good style, but gradually and visibly growing weaker until the end found more than one of them in a state of collapse. At Beverley Brook the Dark Blues were leading by nearly a length which was increased to a full length at Craven Steps. At Walden's the Oxford men were rowing splendidly together and between Walden's and the Crab Tree they went right away and had a full two lengths' advantage at Harrod's Stores, while, as the crews passed the Saccharine Works, the same distance separated them. At this point in the race Taylor made his first call upon his men. They responded right gallantly and had reduced Oxford's lead by half a length as the leading boat shot under Hammersmith Bridge ; but the Dark Blue stroke was not to be denied. Pulling with great strength and power and with admirable backing in his boat, he shook his rival off and passed the second mile stake, leading by nearly two lengths and a half.

As the boats passed along Chiswick Mall, Cambridge looked already a beaten crew, and it was evident that some of the men had had enough. The stroke, though faster than that of Oxford, was not well pulled through, and a lack of rhythm was manifest. The somewhat faster stroke enabled Taylor to reduce his opponents' lead by half a lengh, but it took too much out of the Light Blues, and after Thorneycroft's was passed they never had the faintest chance of making a good race of it. Oxford maintained their lead along the Devonshire Meadows, and at the Bull's Head again went right away, and passed under Barnes Bridge with a lead of about two and half lengths, Cambridge spurting gamely, but ineffectively. At the Stratton Gentry Coal Wharf, the Dark Blues, rowing quite easily, held a lead of nearly three lengths, and passed The Ship at Mortlake the easiest of winners by nearly that distance. The race was rowed in 20 minutes 35 seconds. The Dark Blues pulled up looking as fresh as paint, every man sitting erect in his seat, and several of them gaily waving a hand in response to the congratulations of friends. The Cambridge men, on the other hand, were in visible distress. Powell, who had been looking bad ever since the rough water at Chiswick had been negotiated, almost lay back, and seemed in a state of momentary collapse ; Winthrop Smith did not look much better ; Wedd was leaning his head on his two hands, still clutching the oar, and Savory evidently had got to the end of his strength. All honour to them ! Through the whole row they had been toiling in the rear, and for the latter half of it they had been immediately in line with the Oxford crew, and so getting the full effect of their "wash." They fought boldly, and though they lost, they lost like men. There was, however, no sign of diminution in the public enthusiasm over the race, and the fine victory of the Dark Blues was thoroughly appreciated and enthusiastically acclaimed. Both crews, in fact, had a splendid reception on their way back to Putney.

In his account of the contest in the "Daily Telegraph," "An Old Blue" attributes the Cantabs' failure very largely to the inclusion of P. R. Thomas a fortnight ago. The crew were obviously not fit enough for that killing stern chase which is the hardest test any rowing man can be asked to endure. The way they had gone through their only full trial under the severe conditions of last Tuesday evening led many to believe that the dangerous experiment of reorganizing the crew in the last fortnight might, after all, succeed. Perhaps it is as well for the traditions of hard training that it has failed. Unless accident or illness necessitates such a change, it is now safe to say that it will never be repeated. For if it failed with so good a man as Thomas, in such good general health as he was, it cannot succeed with anyone else. What has been proved is that, in spite of the best conditions of general health, it is essential also to have acquired special developments of muscle which rowing alone can give. A man who has not rowed since the previous July, and who has only eleven rowing days before the race to acquire those special developments, can never—it has now been shown—do himself justice in a really hard struggle. Thomas's one chance was a lead at some part of the course which would have enabled him to get a breather before putting in his final effort. He was never given that chance, never a ghost of it, and the result was that for the last mile and a half he never showed anything like his old form. The difficulties of his presence did not end with himself. The coach, as far as an outside observer could see, must have made up his mind that it would pay better to train the crew with every regard to its new member than to give them the usual hard work and leave the new member to get on as he could. This meant that they had not recovered from their full trial, which had been postponed as late as possible ; and that when the eight were put to the supreme test they were not sufficiently wound up to row as a crew ; and, with the exception of Powell, they were not individually capable of showing their best form."

Though the match between Surrey and Kent, at Richmond, on Saturday, was robbed of much of its interest by the experimental side put in the field by last season's champion county, there is no doubt that the Kent Committee acted with provident mind in seizing the opportunity, which the game afforded, of trying a pack composed of young forwards. Many of the forwards who have served Kent so well in the last three seasons are hardly likely to be seen out in 1905-6. In any case, there is no assurance that the great Kent side of the past few seasons will again be at the command of the county when another contest for the championship is begun next October. Hence, it was the part of prudence to try many young players in a match which the county could afford to lose, but which was, nevertheless, a County Championship fixture. On the whole, the young players, though not reaching or even approaching the standard of the old pack, played in sufficiently promising fashion to warrant the hope that several of the eight will yet do yeoman service for Kent. The Kent eight had, however, the worst of the exchanges with the Surrey forwards in a game that was strongly suggestive of the end of the season, for the player showed little keenness, and there were signs of staleness as well as of waning interest. The Kent backs combined well and made the most of their comparatively few opportunities. Hearson in particular, played well, and ought next season to get the highest honours which he just failed to reach this season, for he was first reserve threequarter against Scotland. The Surrey forwards were the superior and more experienced pack, and it was mainly to their efforts that the defeat of Kent by 11 points to 5 was due.

Middlesex at Richmond on Wednesday defeated Devon by 18 points to 6, and so became southern champions. It was in many respects a very disappointting match. Throughout the greater portion of the game the play was of a most haphazard character. The only really first-rate exhibition of combination was that which led to the scoring of the first try. Both packs worked very hard, but distinguished themselves more in the tight than when the ball was loose. There was not very much to choose between the halves, but the Devon threes were no match for the opposing line, and at full back Middlesex had a big advantage. Quite a feature of the game was the superb goal-kicking by Alexander. The kick with which he landed the third goal was a real beauty. When the ball left his foot it seemed as though it would touch the ground before reaching the goal-posts, but in its flight it gradually took an upward curve and sailed over the bar. The moral effect of the lead of 18—0 which Middlesex enjoyed at the interval was a great one, and probably accounted for the ultimate triumph of the metropolitan county. During nearly the whole of the second half, when playing with the wind, the Western team were operating in their opponents' half of the field, but there was a sad lack of finish about their attacking movements. Middlesex will now have to play Durham for the County Championship, and they will have to show better form than they displayed on Wednesday if they are to prove successful.

The success gained by the English team over Scotland at the Crystal Palace on Saturday was scarcely deserved. The Scotchmen had quite as much of the game as their opponents, and if the honours had been shared it would have been a more fitting result. The secret of the home side's success lay in the fact that the English players made more use of the opportunities presented to them than did their rivals. Indeed, the Scotch forwards had more opportunities than the others, but they failed to take advantage of them. The shooting, taken as a whole was weak. Though the prevailing opinion after the match was that the game had been a very poor one, the estimate ignored the fact that the match produced a particularly keen struggle, in which the defence proved much more than equal to the attack. Precisely the same feature characterised the recent match at Richmond, under Rugby rules, between the two countries. On paper, for example, the English forwards looked good enough to tax any defence; yet the Scottish halves reduced the line to a very ordinary five. Indeed, the display of Aitken, Thomson, and McWilliam was enough to redeem any game from failure. The English forwards never really settled down to their game. Woodward in particular, was completely held in check by Thomson, and instead of making brilliant individual runs, or initiating effective combined movements, he was made to look a very ordinary player. At times, of course, his genius flashed out, but for the most part he was quite ineffective. Sharp, too, found Aitken, as a rule, too much for him, while the other wing was a decided failure, even though Bache scored the winning goal by a good, but speculative, shot at long range.

The surprise result of the games in the senior division of the League was the defeat of Newcastle United by the Blackburn Rovers. With four of their regular players assisting Scotland, the team was naturally weakened, but, even then, it was thought the Tynesiders would, at least, be able to share the spoils. But they fell by two goals to nil, and with Manchester City halving the points with Sunderland, the former now take second place to Everton in the table. Newcastle United, with a game in hand, are only one point to the bad so they may yet again change places with the "Citizens." The two Sheffield teams—the United and the Wednesday—were engaged with the two Nottingham combinations the Forest and the County—and, as expected, both games ended in the Sheffielders' favour. But the margin, in both cases, was a small one, the Foresters going down by two goals to one before the United, and the County by a goal to nil to the Wednesday. The contest to avoid reduction to the second division remains as interesting as ever. Notts County must be regarded as certainties, though which team will accompany them it would be impossible to say. Bury, Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Middlesbrough all stand much the same chance, while Notts Forest are not quite out of it.

The Cup final rehearsal at Newcastle on Wednesday proved an immense attraction. A game between two such formidable teams as Newcastle United and Aston Villa would at any time bring together a large number of enthusiasts, but, in view of the fact that these two teams meet in the final for the English Cup at the Crystal Palace next Saturday week, more than usual interest was taken in the game. The result was not altogether unexpected, for with the advantage of being at home it was thought the Newcastle team ought to just about win. And win they did fairly comfortably, but the luck was with them. Injuries to players upset the play of the Villa team, and they never really did their great powers full justice. For the first ten minutes the Birmingham men were decidedly aggressive, and just for the moment it looked as if the Tynesiders' defence would be highly tested throughout the afternoon, but the Aston forwards fell away, though the soundness of the home team's defence no doubt had a great deal to do with their inability to score.

The struggle for supremacy among the leaders in the junior division promises a most exciting finish. That there is little to choose between Liverpool and the Bolton Wanderers was proved on Saturday, when these teams played a drawn game of "one all." As anticipated, Manchester United experienced no difficulty whatever in dismissing the Doncaster Rovers. The latter failed completely before their superior opponents, the Manchester team winning by no fewer than six goals to love. As a result, Liverpool, the Bolton Wanderers, and Manchester United tie for first place in the "table," with forty-eight points all. What is more, all three have played the same number of games—twenty-nine. The goal records of the three leading teams give some idea of their superiority over the majority of their opponents. They are as follows: Liverpool, 76 for, 24 against; Manchester United, 73 for, 23 against; Bolton Wanderers, 76 for, 29 against.

THE monster petition—a mile and a quarter in length—which has just been presented to the House of Commons by more than 110,000 residents in South London, praying that Assembly to assent to the County Council Bill authorising the trams to be brought over the bridges, offers a fine field to the statistician. It is estimated that if this huge document were unrolled and laid out on the roadway, there would be more than sufficient to cover Westminster Bridge five times over, whilst if stood on end in Palace Yard it would be found to be more than twenty-six times the height of the Clock Tower.

THE relation that holds between the various occupations and the incidence of tuberculous disease has not received at all the attention it deserves, says "the Medical Press." The figures probably differ very much in different countries, owing to the conditions of labour varying, but nevertheless the ratio published by Dr Huber, of New York (in "American Medicine," Jan. 21, with reference to the incidence on the different occupations in that city, are interesting to us in this country. .. Although the connection between stone-grinding and such occupations and tuberculous disease has long been known, yet, it comes as a surprise to us that the tuberculous death-rate among marble and stone-cutters is six times that among bankers and brokers, to choose an indoor occupation, or among farmers and farm labourers, to choose one that is pursued out of doors. Among cigar-makers and other tobacco workers, the rate is extremely high, and is probably due to the constant irritation of the air passages by tobacco, in addition to the fact that this occupation is often carried on in most insanitary surroundings. It is curious to find that some classes who lead an apparently healthy open-air life, such as sailors and fishermen, stand high in the list, being wedged in between barbers and hairdressers on the one hand, painters and glaziers on the other. Indeed, one could not from Huber's tables, draw any conclusion as to the effect of an open-air life on the incidence of tuberculosis.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SOUTH AFRICAN STORES.

THE "TIMES" SUED FOR LIBEL.

ON April 5th, in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury, the case of Morgan v. Walter was heard. This was a libel action by Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hill Godfrey Morgan, of the Army Service Corps. A few weeks ago he sued the "Daily News" in respect of comments connecting him with the sale of certain repatriation stores in South Africa, and succeeded in obtaining his costs. He now brought a similar action against the "Times." The defence was that the words complained of were fair public comment on a fair report of judicial proceedings. Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., and Mr. Norman Craig appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bankes, K.C., and Mr. E. Pollock for the defendant.

Mr. Isaacs, in opening the case, said the plaintiff was a man of most distinguished reputation. During the South African War, he was Director of Supplies of Lord Kitchener's Staff. The alleged libel was contained in a Pretoria telegram of June 3, 1904, which the plaintiff considered reflected seriously upon his character and reputation. In spite of any technical plea that might be raised the suggestion in this telegram undoubtedly was that Colonel Morgan, who had supervised the contracts for the purchase of stores for the British troops, had been guilty of corruption, and had, in some way by the use of other people's names, made illicit profits. The telegram complained of gave a report of certain judicial proceedings in Pretoria, and went on to say that evidence was produced in court which went to show that Colonel Morgan sold a quantity of chaff for £300 to a Mr. Hunter, who sold it again at a clear profit of £1,800, one-third of which went to Mr. Frank Morgan (the plaintiff's brother.) The telegram went on to say that unfortunately these transactions only confirmed what was the common talk during and after the war, but this was the first time the facts had been brought home, and it suggested that the War Office should give Colonel Morgan an opportunity of offering an explanation.

Colonel Morgan, the plaintiff, gave evidence that Lord Methuen gave him permission to proceed against the "Times" for libel, as the statement in the "Times" was absolutely untrue, and he knew nothing about the transaction that was referred to. His brother Frank was never in the army, and was not buying stores from the military while witness was in South Africa.

Is there any foundation for the suggestion that you received any part of the profit made on the sale of this chaff?—Absolutely none whatever.

Or that you had received any profit of any kind from the sale of any Government stores in South Africa?—I received no benefit of any kind or description from my position as Director of Supplies in South Africa.

The witness, continuing, said Mr. Moberly Bell, of the "Times," refused to publish a retractation until they had communicated with South Africa.—Cross-examined by Mr. Bankes, he admitted that Mr. Moberly Bell offered to publish anything he liked to write, but what he complained of was that the "Times" would not publish a retractation of their own, which was what he particularly wanted. He believed it was stated in the trial at Pretoria that chaff bought from him for £333 was resold for £2,300, and that one-third of the profit went to his brother Frank, but witness knew nothing about it, and he never sanctioned any such contract as was suggested. The evidence of Hunter, which implicated him, was entirely untrue.

Mr. Justice Lawrance protested that he did not see what all this had got to do with the issue they had to try. The defendants had put Colonel Morgan in this position by their own action.

Mr. Bankes said his view was that it was necessary to go into these matters.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: I do not know what your advisers are thinking about. You have put him in this position, and if you like to go on torturing him, do so. He was not there any more than I was.

Mr. Bankes: I hardly think that is a fair observation to me.

His Lordship: Very well; let it be unfair; I make it. Look at the pleadings. Knowing that you are assured by him that this is untrue, you say before you admit it you must send to South Africa for information.

Mr. Bankes: I don't like to protest against your Lordship's observations, because I hope they are not meant seriously, but they place me in a great difficulty before the case is half tried. I don't want to do anything which would look like putting Colonel Morgan in the pillory, but I must ask him a few more questions.

General Sir Neville Lyttelton said he was the commander of the forces in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, and Colonel Morgan was a member of his staff, and carried on the Field Force Canteen very successfully and profitably.

Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under Secretary at the War Office, said Colonel Morgan succeeded him at Pretoria. The plaintiff carried out the whole of the work for the supply of Sir Redvers Buller's army. There was no ground for any reflection against Colonel Morgan.

Mr. Pollock protested that there was no attack on Colonel Morgan's character.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: That is what I don't know. I should like someone to tell me. If there is no attack on his character, it seems to me there is only one proper thing to be done.

Mr. Pollock said the only defence was that this was fair comment.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: I don't think Sir Edward wants to hear a discussion about fair comment. He has enough to do at the War Office just now.—(Laughter.)

In reply to Mr. Pollock, Sir Edward said the War Office had taken no action in regard to Colonel Morgan, because they knew he was bringing an action against the "Times," and they were awaiting the result of the action. They treated the matter as "sub judice."

The case was resumed on April 6th, when General Sir Redvers Buller was among the military men present in Court.

Mr. Isaacs said that he did not intend to call Sir Redvers and other distinguished officers in court to speak as to Colonel Morgan's conduct as Director of Supplies in South Africa, if as in the case of General Sir Neville Lyttelton and Sir E. Ward, called on Wednesday, they were not to be cross-examined.

Mr. Bankes said he had stated over and over again that he made no attack on Colonel Morgan's character and he protested against the observations and the calling of this class of evidence which could only be done in order to prejudice the defendants.

Mr. Isaacs declared that Mr. Bankes's remarks were wholly unwarranted, but intimated that he would not call General Buller, if he was not going to be cross-examined.

Evidence taken on commission in South Africa on behalf of the plaintiff was then read.

Mr. C. L. Robinson, chief accountant to the Field Force Canteen in South Africa, said that great difficulty was experienced in disposing of goods to any advantage by public auction. Rings were formed against them by the mercantile community; any goods they particularly wanted they would take and the rest they would leave. It was practically hopeless to get rid of anything but the pick of the stock.

Mr. Bankes, in opening the defence, said the only question was whether or not the "Times" were justified in publishing a telegram from their correspondent on June 4, 1904, and whether or not they had exceeded the limits of fair criticism. Broadly speaking, they were contending for the right of free speech, which every Englishman valued, and which it was the duty of every newspaper to endeavour to protect to the last degree. Newspapers had the right by Act of Parliament, to publish a fair and accurate report or summary of proceedings in courts of justice, and he contended that this was all that the "Times" had done. The second right for which the "Times" fought was the right to comment on matters of public interest, a right which was not confined to newspapers. What was attacked here was the system of disposing of Government stores upon which the Chief Justice of Pretoria commented. Surely, said Counsel, it was a matter for comment when it was possible for such a state of things to exists when the stores of the Government could be disposed of in such a way. In the interests of the taxpayers this was a matter caling for comment and reflection, not only by the "Times" but by other newspapers in the country. He submitted that it was impossible to allow such a system to go unchallenged. His clients were not afraid of the verdict. They were anxious for guidance, because if it was said that this exceeded the limits of fair criticism they had better shut up shop altogether, or stop commenting upon things which anybody might consider derogatory.

Mr. C. F. Moberly Bell, assistant Manager of the "Times," said the telegram was published as received from their Pretoria correspondent. His interview with Colonel Morgan was perfectly friendly. He pointed out to Colonel Morgan that no charge was made against him by the "Times." The Colonel said the report implied that he was a corrupt blackguard and he wanted a retractation of that charge. The inquiries made in South Africa showed there was no foundation for making a charge of corruption against Colonel Morgan, but witness's point was that the charge was made in South Africa and not by the "Times."

Asked why he did not withdraw the charge after he ascertained the facts, Mr. Moberly Bell said that would have been a most improper thing to do as legal proceedings had been instituted. Colonel Morgan never said if a retractation were published there would be an end of the litigation. He demanded a retractation before they had an opportunity of making inquiries. The "Times" report was shown to the Chief Justice of Pretoria, and approved by him. It was stated at the trial that Colonel Morgan sold the chaff, and therefore although that was untrue the report was correct.

Although you knew that the charge was untrue, you allowed Colonel Morgan to remain under the stigma?—Yes.

You thought that perfectly fair?—Yes. I was willing to publish any statement by Colonel Morgan.

The witness said he would like to explain what he meant by not publishing a retractation. In the "Times" of that day, Mr. Balfour was called a card-sharper—

Mr. Justice Lawrence (interposing): Never mind about Mr. Balfour. He can look after himself. He has quite enough to do. That is not the point.

The hearing was adjourned.

As stated in the news later than the Mail published yesterday the case ended in a verdict for the plaintiff with £250 damages.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A correspondent sends a legend of Ireland which may account for—or, on the other hand, may be accounted for by—the fact that there is much bog land in Ireland:—"According to an Irish legend the whole of the island was at one time submerged beneath the Atlantic. Every seven years it arose alluvial, refreshed from its bath, seemingly quite ready to begin potato-growing in earnest. But after a brief period it slowly sank again, to rise once more after seven years. Time and again had the bad spirits been cursed and incantations said, but all in vain. One day, however, a boatman threw a horse-shoe, which lighted on the highest peak of the Wicklow Mountains, just disappearing. Immediately the spell was broken the island began to rise again, and has remained above water ever since. Hence the love of the Irish for the horseshoe. Hence also the name 'Iron-land.' But to this day the island never seems to have got perfectly dry from its septennial duckings."

'Les Charmettes," the cottage near Chambery famous as the residence of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Madame de Warrens and the inspiration of much of Rousseau's "Confessions," has now been acquired for the French nation, the Government having voted 25,000 francs towards its purchase by the municipality of Chambery. The cottage still remains in exactly the same condition as it was in Rousseau's day, the last proprietor having sedulously preserved it intact. He, however, some time since found it necessary to put it up for sale, and as there was some danger that it might be transformed into a restaurant the town of Chambery felt called upon to purchase it. The municipal funds available not being sufficient for the purpose, the Government was petitioned for assistance, and the villa will now be maintained at the national expense as a "historical monument."

A case of almost romantic interest is at present being tried in the Marseilles courts where a gentleman known as the Prince de Lusignan is accused of fraudulently trafficking in two spurious orders of nobility, known as "the Royal Order of Metusina" and the Princely Order of Saint Catharine of Mount Sinai." M. de Lusignan is a personage well-known in Parisian society, among his other claims to fame being that he was once the landlord of Victor Hugo. He claims the title of Royal Highness, and sovereignty de jure, over Lusignan, Armenia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem. All sorts of remarkable stories are told by his accusers as to his origin, among others that his name is Caiapha, and that he was adopted as a poor boy and educated by the Mechitarist monks at Venice. Having taken orders under the name of Father Ambrosius, he subsequently re-entered civil life and married. Yet another story declares that he was originally a tailor in Armenia. He claims to be lineally descended from King Guy of Cyprus, brother of Amaury II., who died in 1194, during the Third Crusade. As such he appealed, unsuccessfully, to both England and Turkey, claiming the restoration of that island and also of a considerable treasure formerly belonging to his ancestors, and of which the Turks had illegally taken possession.

A yachting correspondent writes:—The race across the Atlantic for the German Emperor's Cup is not much exciting to British yachtsmen. Point-to-point racing has never been popular with them, as is shown by the disappearance from the calender of many old-time contests of the kind but the fatal thing to general interest in this particular contest is the difference in size and build of the yachts entered. It is, for instance, like matching a cart-horse against a Shetland pony to match Lord Crawford's Valhalla or Lord Brassey's Sunbeam and Mr Redmond's Ailsa or the Hamburg Syndicate's Rainbow. Ailsa is the racing cutter Mr. Fife designed and Messrs. A and J. Inglis built in 1895, and the Rainbow is perhaps the fastest schooner the late Mr. G. L. Watson ever designed. There was nothing to try her when she came out in 1897, but she gave the impression of great speed in Tom Jay's hands, and would very likely have tested all the American schooners which subsequently raced in the Baltic. The Atlantic, however, is considerably above her weight, and may also be too much for Ailsa. Dr. Lewis A. Stimson's Fleur-de-Lys is described, I notice, as the smallest vessel entered. There is very little in it, however. She is 86 feet long on the water-line as compared with the 89 feet of Ailsa, and she is a much more weatherly boat. Lenn Miller, who was Charlie Barr's first officer on the Cup defender Columbia is to have charge of Ailsa, and Barr himself will be at the wheel of Atlantic.

As a rule modern racing skippers are useless on the Atlantic, but both Barr and Miller know their way across it, as their fine passages recently with the schooner Ingomar and the yawl Navahoe demonstrated. Barr has indeed a first-rate chance of winning this Cup for Mr. Wilson Marshall with Atlantic a typical American three-masted schooner that sets up a great side of sail. Endymion is one of George Lawley's schooners, built in 1899, her length being 100 feet—ten feet less than that of Thistle, a Townsend and Downey schooner, built in 1901. Hildegarde is a Delaware-built schooner of 103 feet, and Ittowana is the big auxiliary schooner built in 1891. This yacht's chance is by no means an outside one, considering her rig and her waterline length. Endymion carries a load of canvas in almost prohibitive weather. Apache was known as White Heather, and Whitaker Wright had her on charter for several years before he acquired the palatial Sybarite. She is an auxiliary barque of 168 feet, and was built in 1890 at Port Glasgow. Four America Cup yacht-designers are represented in the fleet of eleven that will lay a course for the English Channel in the early days of June—G. L. Watson, William Fife, jun., Beavor Webb, and Edward Burgess.

A new and original hair restorer is described and illustrated in the advertisement pages of one of the most popular American magazines. Briefly the device—for it is an appliance, not an application—consists of a chair, a helmet, and an air-pump communicating with the helmet, which, in its turn, may be described as a hair-pump. The bald man seats himself hopefully in the chair, fixes the helmet securely on his head, sealing it hermetically, and proceeds to work the handle of the air-pump for dear life. This creates a vacum in the helmet and—well, if there is latent in his scalp the more possibility of hair it is bound to come. One cannot help suspecting that this hair-raising invention is the idea of an atavist Sioux.

The 14th Infantry Battalion, stationed at Colmar, is lamenting the desertion of one of its most trusted members—a corporal, to boot. The distressing part of the affair is that no one knows for certain whether she (it is a remarkable fact that the corporal is a "she") has been kidnapped or has basely fled across the frontier into France. In its distress the battalion has issued an advertisement offering a large reward, with the following description of the absent one:—A half-bred female sheep-dog answering to the name Freija; coat brown, with yellow markings; tail clipped; wears a leather badge suspended from her collar, on which is the insignia of a corporal. Freija is regarded as being the best dog of war in Alsace, and her former comrades refuse to believe that she would allow herself to be stolen as if she were a common civilian dog.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 15th April 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th Apr 1905— G I P R system...	2,48,195	9,30,067	3,352	11,81,614
I M R do ...	62,556	91,740	53	1,54,828
Total......	3,10,751	10,21,807	3,8[illegible]	13,36,442
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th Apr 1904— G I P R system...	2,21,251	8,73,752	3,821	10,98,824
I M R do ...	61,390	1,33,944	531	1,95,855
Total......	2,82,641	10,07,696	4,352	12,94,689
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+26,944	+56,315	— 469	+82,790
I M R...	+ 1,166	—42,204	+ 1	—41,037

TERRIBLE NEW MACHINE-GUN.

THREE HUNDRED SHOTS A MINUTE.

THE Mitrailleuse and the Maxim machine-gun has each in its day, made the world stand aghast as a terrible engine of war. But the powers, taken in conjunction with other features, of both these dread weapons appear to be now surpassed.

A trial of the Rexer automatic machine-gun took place before a large company, including several Navy and Army officers, at Ealing on the 3rd of April. The attention of Englishmen was first called to the gun by a test before King Edward at the time of his visit to Copenhagen. Since then the Danish Government have adopted the weapon. Japan, too, has decided that some portion of her Army shall be supplied with it, whilst two European military Powers have reported favourably upon its performances.

The claim is made for the gun that by reason of its lightness and portability, combined with its high rate of automatic firing it will greatly increase the fighting power of the Services and at the same time reduce considerably the transport requirements. The gun somewhat resembles a large rifle, and though 17 1-2lb. in weight, or as much again as a rifle—from which it is difficult for an enemy to distinguish it—it is light when compared with the 60lb. of other machine-guns. The weapon comprises the stock, the casing, and trigger-plate, which enclose the mechanism; the barrel—which is grooved after the manner of a screw—and a barrel casing or outer tube, in which the barrel is driven backwards and forwards, being driven back by the recoil and forced forward again by the action of a spring. The recoil and return of the breech operate a number of working parts which by their actions in fixed order, open the breech, eject the empty cartridge-case, insert a new cartridge in the chamber, close the breech again, and thus enable the gun to be set for action with lightning-like rapidity.

Towards the muzzle end of the outer casing of the barrel are two light legs forming a support upon which the gun can be trained into any position, elevated or depressed. To fire the gun, the man lies flat on the ground—and would thus be concealed and safe from an enemy, behind a minimum amount of "cover"—presses the stock against his right shoulder, and with his left hand fixes the cartridge magazines to the casing already alluded to. After that the man has little to do but pull the trigger, and with one pull he can fire twenty-five shots, the contents of a magazine, in less than two seconds. As many as 300 shots in fact can be fired in one minute, as was done and, owing to the outer casing and the light folding leg-rests, which latter obviate handling, it matters not how heated the barrel becomes.

Amongst further advantages the gun has over other machine-guns is the simple process by which it becomes available for deliberate firing, shot by shot, like an ordinary rifle or carbine; it requires no gun-carriage with horses and men, but can be carried by the one man who uses it, either on foot or on horseback, and yet it fires the same ammunition at the same terrific rate as the larger weapons.

At the trial at Ealing, a couple of horses—one the pack horse—were brought out fully equipped, and the ingenuity of the equipment was little less remarkable than the firing of the gun. This exhibition, however, was not a firing test, but one to rather explain the mechanism. This is wonderfully simple, though complex, whilst the sighting and firing of the weapon are so easy that several of the spectators got on to the small target with deadly precision with the whole magazine of twenty-five shots. All declared the recoil, as the bullets rained away, very slight.

LORD NORTHCOTE, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, has developed a fondness for the breezy, healthy life of the squatters' stations, the Australian equivalent of "ranching" in Western America, writes a home paper. During the exceptionally sultry summer with which Australia has been afflicted, Lord and Lady Northcote deserted Melbourne and spent the time pleasantly as guests of the squatters in the western district of Victoria. Lord Tennyson, the second Viceroy, preferred the life of the city, but the Marquis of Linlithgow, his predecessor, delighted in squatting sports and activities.

WASTE OF LABOUR IN PRISONS.

SOME curious revelations concerning the waste of labour in our convict prisons is given in the "World's Work" by Mr. H. J. B. Montgomery. "Hard labour" and "penal servitude," according to this authority, are much misapplied terms. The most difficult problem in every gaol, we are told, is how to find work for the inmates; and most prisoners pass their sentences attempting to make their work last out, instead of, as is generally believed in enforced efforts to increase their output. This fact is largely but not wholly due to the gradually narrowing range of prison labour, which it has been decided shall not compete with outside labour. Not 5 per cent. of the inmates of Parkhurst Convict Prison, it is further stated, ever do a fair day's work. "There is, as a matter of fact, practically no work for prisoners to do. It is nearly all make-believe." In an enclosure at Parkhurst, there is a plot of ground about half an acre in extent which appears to be kept fallow in order to produce weeds: The duty of the party to which I belonged (says the writer) was to weed this plot of ground, and by the time we had got to the end of it, there was always a fresh crop of weeds at the beginning that we could commence on anew. We were very careful never to pull any of these weeds up by the roots, because the warder in charge of the party told us that if we got out of this job, there was nothing whatever for us to do. It is calculated that the imperfect weeding of this half-acre of ground costs somewhere about £700 a year. In a convict prison, we are also informed, the prisoner is not actually at work more than six and a half hours a day in summer and five and a half in winter; on Saturday he has a half-holiday. But even these meagre hours of labour are not devoted to the nominal work performed. The prisoner has eternally preached to him the "prison gospel, Don't hurry," and he doesn't. To make a job last out is the perennial prison programme. The ordinary man in such a prison as Parkhurst, whatever may be his capacities or qualifications in the outer world, very quickly discovers, there is no scope for his abilities or energies inside the prison walls. His business there is to loaf. He must dawdle over his work and loiter away his life. All the time the average prisoner costs the country somewhere about £75 a year, "and he earns practically nothing."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

APRIL 25.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachto." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post. At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05-)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Tsoyung (25-4-05(

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th April 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	0	...	....	--	..
Teheran	25	2	30 p.m.	..	23
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th April, 1905.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time.	M.
From Calcutta	5	46	0	1
Karachi	0	20	0	3
Madras	0	50	0	1

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	Rs.	a.
Finest Home cured pale Cumberland 8 to 22" ea. per lb.	1	2
,, ,, half ham, raw ,,	1	4
,, ,, Cooked, whole or half ham ,,	2	0
,, ,, ,, cut in slices ... ,,	2	8

BACON—

	Rs.	a.
Real Wilts Middles 18 to 28" ea. as supplied to H. M. the King ... ... per lb.	1	2
,, ,, ,, on cut .. ,,	1	3
,, ,, Bellies 12 to 18" ea. ... ,,	1	0
,, ,, ,, on cut ... ,,	1	1

CHEESES—

	Rs.	a.
American Cheshire ...per lb.	0	14
Cheddar (Pale Loaf) ... ,,	0	14
Cheshire (English) ... ,,	1	0
Edam's (Dutch) ... ... ,,	0	12
Gloster, English ... ... ,,	0	14
Gruyere (Real) ... ... ,,	1	0
Stilton, English Prize dairy 11 to 14" ea. whole ... ,,	1	6
,, ,, on cut ... ,,	1	8

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

On the 23rd ultimo, Captain Norton, M. P., asked the Secretary of State for War if he could state the number of 12-pounder horse artillery guns, and the number of 15-pounder guns now in reserve, also the number of rounds of ammunition per field-gun. We are not surprised, says the "Broad Arrow" at the evasive reply given to the above question by Mr. Bromley-Devenport, the Financial Secretary to the War Office, which was, 'I regret that I am unable to give the hon. Member the information asked for in the question. It would not tend to the public advantage to disclose the amount of our reserves. It is much to be regretted that the Financial Secretary could not have been informed of the fact that, on June 21, 1895, it was Mr. Balfour, the present Prime Minister, who during the warm discussion on the 'reserve of cordite' indignantly remarked that there was no occasion for secrecy in such matters. He might also have been reminded that Mr. Arnold-Forster, in his Memorandum relating to the Army Estimates, states that eighty-four guns required for the reserve are to be supplied in 1907-08, irrespective of the forty-eight guns to be manufactured in India, giving a total of twenty-two batteries in reserve, a number totally insufficient, as proved by Sir Henry Brackenbury in his evidence. As to the amount of reserve guns we have repeatedly pointed out that 20 per cent. should be the minimum in stock, and we observe that the German Government has arranged for the 3500 guns required to arm their batteries, a reserve of 2000 guns, or in other words, nearly 60 per cent."

The annual report on the practice of the Royal Garrison Artillery shows, on the whole, encouraging progress, though there is a certain falling off in the number of companies given as first class. Last year a very distinct advance was made, the first-class companies rising from 18 to 30, the second-class from 31 to 34, while the third classes were practically the same, and the unclassed batteries were reduced by more than one-half. The companies reported on were 100 but this year only 85 companies are included in the reports, the class batteries being respectively 21, 30, and 18, while 16 are unclassed. The Duke of Connaught points out that, as at the Field Artillery Practice Camps, there was faulty observation, and neglect of battery commanders to make bold enough correction when observation was difficult, or in firing from low positions. There was also a tendency to open independent fire before the target was properly ascertained, as well as faulty passing and reading of ranges and deflections and some imperfect working of sights. Good shooting depends so much upon the efficiency of the specialists that only men of intelligence and education possessing natural aptitude should be selected to carry out the important duties. Such men are difficult to obtain unless special duties are offered to them. They should be reserved for the technical work of gunnery, and given opportunities to make themselves experts. Excellent results have been attained at Malta, chiefly with the 9·2in gun, fifteen units being graded as first-class, and there was good work at Gibraltar, though the mistakes the Duke of Connaught points out interfered with the results. First-class results were attained at Halifax, N. S. but at Esquimalt and Bermuda observation was unsatisfactory. Hong Kong and Singapore may be classed as moderate, while Mauritius showed an improvement. The work of the native gunners at Sierra Leone was unsatisfactory; the Cape gunnery was rated first class; and there was improvement at Jamaica and St. Lucia. At home, Sheerness Dover, Leith, and Guernsey were satisfactory, and Plymouth did well. As we have already announced, the Centenary Cup was won by No. 13 Company (Guernsey) with an average of 535·3.

The shifting of the 12-pounder guns from their low positions on the forward and after ends of the main deck of the older class of battleships, which began with the Victorious, is being continued in other battleships as they come to hand for a thorough repair and overhaul. The latest example is the Jupiter, which is undergoing repairs at Chatham, whose 12-pounders from the main deck are being mounted in commanding positions on the forward and after shelter decks. As these guns will only in future be used to repel torpedo attacks, and will take no part in a general action fought probably, at a range of over 5,000 yards the question of sheltering their crews has not to be considered; and the higher their position the more effective will they be in stopping torpedo craft. In all the later ships, especially of the Devonshire class, 12-pounder guns, except for field and boat purposes, have been entirely discarded and the upper works of the ship will be thickly studded with the new semi-automatic 3 pounder, which is a much more rapid and powerful weapon than the 3-pounder at present in use in the fleet. In this class of ship there are no light guns mounted on the main deck, and the decision to move all the lighter guns to higher positions in the older ships has been taken and will be acted upon. In the grouped guns for night firing, when 6-inch guns will assist in resisting torpedo attacks, means are being worked out to communicate the range to the guns not enclosed in casemates by suspended figures lighted up by electricity, and so placed as to be visible to all the gunlayers and sight-setters of the light quick-firing guns. This is fairly easy of accomplishment, but obtaining the range at night is found to be very difficult. Yet accurate range for night shooting is even more necessary than by day, as spotting is much more difficult, because it is very easy for badly directed shots to fall outside the beams of the searchlight which is lighting up the object and be lost in the darkness, thus totally preventing the spotter aloft assisting the gunlayer behind the gun by means of prompting as to range.

The Mining Department of the German Navy entered upon a new system of organisation on April 1 as the result of the increased importance attached to submarine-mining as the result of the war in the Far East. For purposes of practice Kiel and Cuxhaven will become bases in the Baltic and North Sea districts respectively, and at both these stations the experimenting vessels mine-layers, and practising-boats will be kept. Moreover, from Cuxhaven there will be carried out experiments in laying down submarine-mines in the estuaries of the Elbe, Weser, and Dollart Bay. The Baltic regions offer a suitable field for practising laying down mines, and also looking for them. The new stations at Murik and Sonderburg in Schleswig-Holstein are not protected by forts; thus, in case of need, they will be defended by mines. The mining company to be formed at Cuxhaven will consist of seven officers, and 200 men, who will be distributed among the mining-vessels and the torpedo-boats "S. 24" to "S. 30," which are to be used for practice. Moreover, one mining transport will be kept continuously in the waters of German North Sea coast, while two others will be always in the Baltic as the German naval authorities intend to devote a very great deal of attention to mining, and the three mining transports referred to will enable drafts of men to become acquainted with it in continual succession.

The suction-gas producer bids fair to become the strenuous rival of the steam engine. At present it is only the dangerous competitor of small installations of steam machinery under 200 h. p., but its advocates seriously contemplate the extension of the new motor to installations running into even four figures for power. Certain distinguished naval architects are, it is said, already inclined to look favourably to the supersession of the steam engine and boiler by the producer-gas engine. There are, however, many initial difficulties to be overcome before that time arrives, and not the least of these is the size and weight of the gas engine compared with those of the latest types of naval steam machinery. Some tables given by those who favour the gas-engine, claim for it greater economy than has yet been attained in ordinary practice by the steam reciprocating engine; but these have been very closely reached by turbine installations, running for days and months, whereas the tests given of the gas-producer engine in the tables referred to only extend to a few hours. I think the steam turbine is destined to give the gas-producer engine an extremely difficult task in asserting its superiority as a practical marine motor. There are so many directions in which economy of fuel—which is the ultimate test of all heat engines—can be achieved in the turbine that I do not at all anticipate its relegation to the scrap heap of extinct marine motors at any rate within the next decade.

The comparative trials between the cruisers Amethyst and Topaze are arranged to commence to-morrow at Portsmouth. Contrary to general expectation, these trials are not for the purpose of ascertaining the relative speed or coal-consumption of the two ships, but are to include the following tests:—(1) Starting from rest, the two ships lying "abeam" of each other, to determine the relative rates of gathering way; (2) From a speed of 15 knots to full-speed astern. (3) From a speed of 10 knots to full speed "astern." As the comparative trials of the two ships are thus restricted, and do not include economy tests, it would seem that the Admiralty authorities have accepted the results obtained during the official trials, as the standard measure of the relative economy; and if that is so, then the superiority rests with the Amethyst at all lower speeds above 16 knots, and with the Topaze at all speeds. This is satisfactory as far as those trials went, but in the interests of naval engineering science it is most desirable that competitive trials between these two representative ships of the rival steam motors should be carried out to exhaustion.

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

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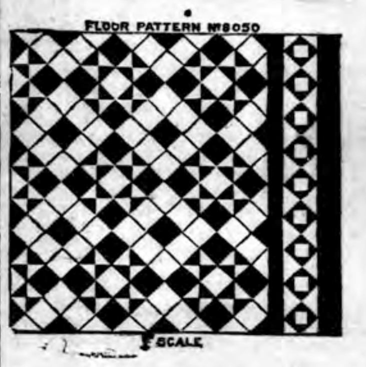

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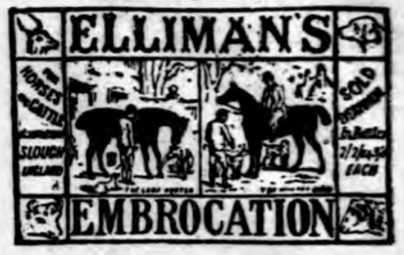

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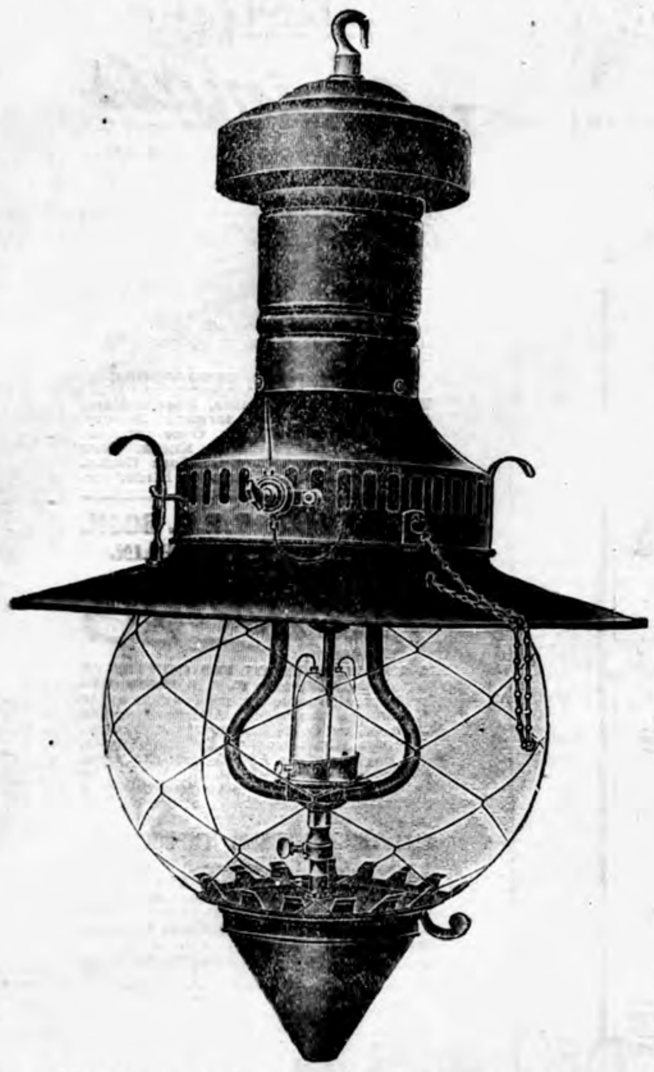

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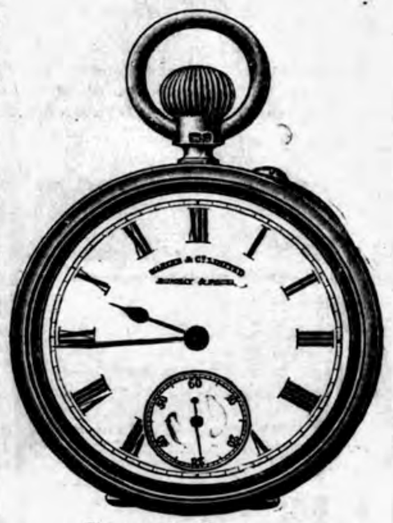

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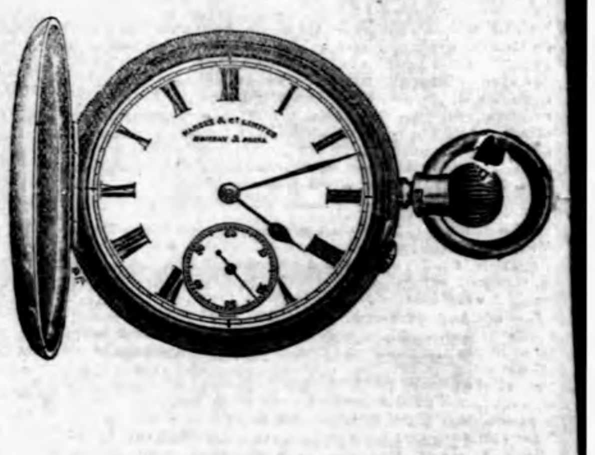

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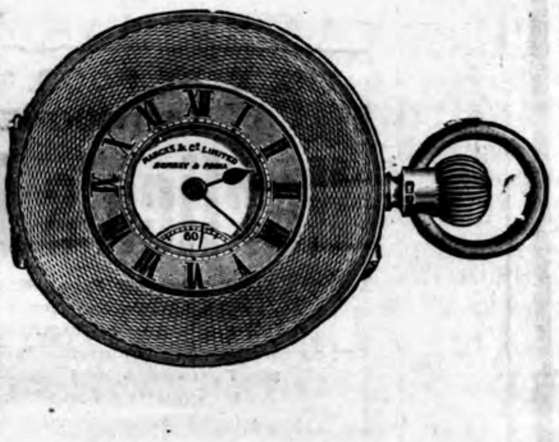

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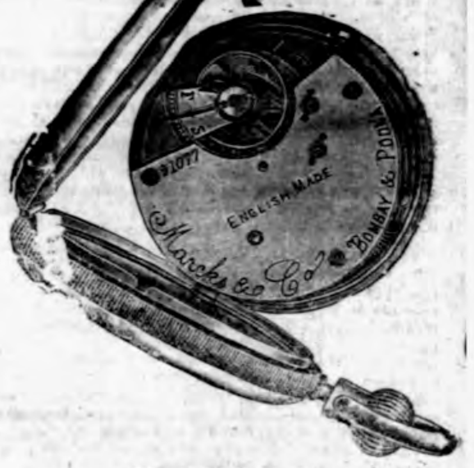

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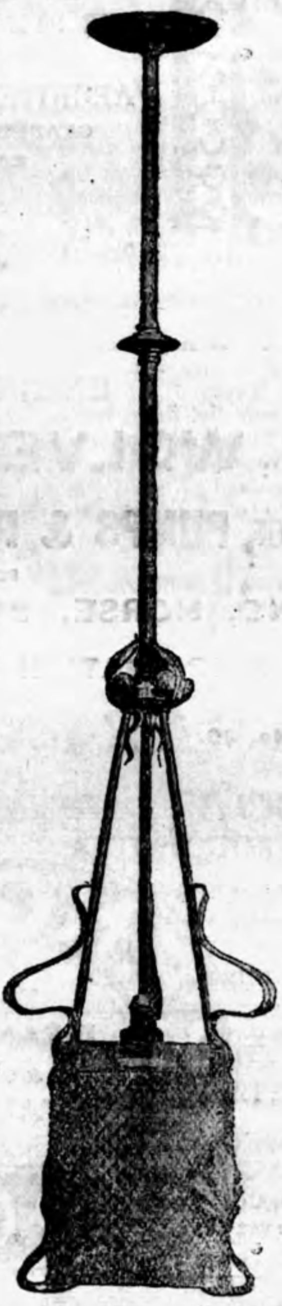

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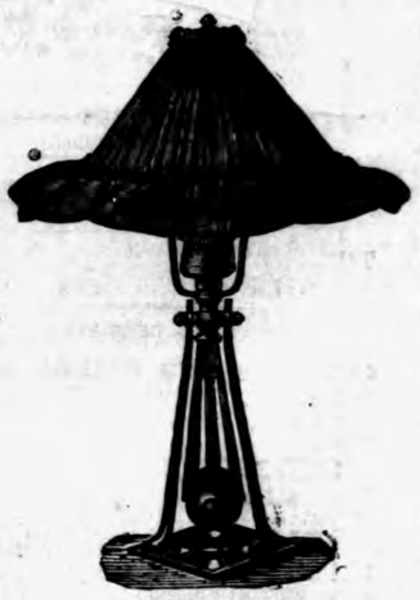

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